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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1967





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COUNTY BOROUGH OF NEWPORT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Alderman C.A. STONE

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman R.K. WILLIAMS

Members:

Alderman MRS. M.J. DUNN, O.B.E.

" F.H.L. KEMP, J.P.

Councillor MRS. C.R. KEHMSTEDT

" L.J. KNIGHT

" R.J. DRAY

Councillor MRS. J.A. MORGAN

" J.W.G. TURNER

DR. R.D. GRAY

DR. H.G.C. PAYNE

HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor L.B. McDONNELL

Deputy Chairman:

Alderman P. JONES, J.P.

Members:

THE MAYOR

Alderman F.G. HOPTON, J.P.

" S.T. MILLER

Councillor S.M. WATSON, B.E.M.

Councillor F.A. EDWARDS

" G. SMITH

" C.S. THOMAS

" V.R. ADEY

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

W.B. CLARK, M.B.,CH.B.,D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

T.J. STAMPS,M.B., B.CH., D.C.H., D.P.H., D.Obst. R.C.O.G. (RESIGNED 31.3.1967)
E.H. MASSEY,B.Sc., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., D.L.H., F.R.I.P.H.H. (APPOINTED 11.7.1967)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

R.M. BROWN, M.B.,CH.B.,D.P.H.	IDA C. BURN, L.R.C.P. & S.I.,C.P.H. (PART-TIME)
MARY PARRY JONES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,D.P.H.	SANDRA JONES, M.B., B.CH., (RESIGNED 1.9.67)
M.S. MATHARU, L.R.C.P. & S.I., D.P.H.	ANNE G. THOMAS, M.B., B.CH., D.Obst. R.C.O.G. (PART-TIME)
SHIRLEY FAIRLEY,M.B., B.S.,M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (APPOINTED 4.9.1967)	
J.F. JONES, B.Sc.,M.B.,B.CH. (APPOINTED 16.1.67)	

Chief Public Health Inspector:

R.G. COSLETT, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. 1,2,3,4.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

T.W. HARRY, CERT, R.S.H. AND P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1,2.

Public Health Inspectors:

C.R. PEPPERELL, CERT. R.S.H., AND P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1.	T.JONES, P.H.I. DIPLOMA 2
G.J. RICHARDS, CERT. R.S.H., AND P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1,2.	P.G. BEBB, CERT. R.S.H. AND P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1
ARTHUR BEVAN, CERT. R.S.H., AND P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1.	J.B. WILLIAMS, CERT. R.S.H., AND P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1.
J.E.N. SMITH, P.H.I. DIPLOMA	J.A. DANIEL, CERT. R.S.H., AND P.H.I. JOINT BOARD 1,2.
G.H. LAVENDER, CERT. R.S.H. AND P.H.I. JOINT BOARD	M.C. ANDERSON, P.H.I. DIPLOMA

Student Public Health Inspectors:

J.H. WILKINS	C.R. STREETER
D.R. WILLIAMS	D. WHITE

1. Meat and other Foods Certificate, Royal Society of Health.
2. Diploma in Smoke Inspection, Royal Society of Health.
3. Certificate in Sanitary Science, Royal Society of Health.
4. Final Examination in Estate Management, Institute of Housing.
5. Higher National Certificate, Institute of Builders.
6. Licenciate Diploma, Institute of Builders.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

DOROTHY M. HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Health Visitors:

MARGARET P. WAKEFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
N.N.E.B., H.V. (RESIGNED 28.2.1967)

L. MARY EDWARDS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

GWYNNETH M. TITLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Q.I.D.N., H.V.

IRIS C. LEWIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.

GLADYS M. BAKARR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

ELIZABETH EVANS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

LILLIAN G. HARRIS, S.R.N., H.V.

WINIFRED G. HUMPHRIES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

SYLVIA I. HERRITTS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

CHRISTINE M. MOUNTAIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

HILDA M. YOUNG, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

CATHERINE REES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

CHRISTINE J. MITCHEM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

VALERIE M.M. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

HELEN GILES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MARGARET L. JOHNS, S.R.N., C.M.B. (PART 1) H.V.

R. CHERRIE GIBBON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

HILDA A. FORD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

FLORENCE E. ROSSITER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

DOREEN E. SWAIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

EDNA M. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

LILLY S. WHYTE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MARGARET E. WALL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

A CORONA EVANS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

ELIZABETH E. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MARY M. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MARY A. WEEKS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

BETTY J. POLLARD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

EDNA M. BOWMAN, S.R.N.

ELIZABETH M.S. HARRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

BARBARA A. KERR, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

BERYL I. BEER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

OLIVE E. REES, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

(QUALIFIED SEPTEMBER 1967)

AGNES C.M. JAMES, R.G.N., C.M.B., H.V.

(APPOINTED 24.4.1967)

PATRICIA A. PONTING, S.R.N., C.M.B. (PART 1),

H.V. (APPOINTED 4.12.1967)

Tuberculosis Visitor:

MARY E. SALT, S.R.N.

Clinic Nurse:

M. ANN INGRAM, S.R.N. (APPOINTED AS CLINIC NURSE 13.12.1967)

Student Health Visitors:

ELIZABETH B. LUIS-FUENTES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

MARGARET G. LIVERTON, S.R.N., C.M.B. (PART 1)

JEAN E. MORGAN, S.R.N., C.M.B. (PART 1)

MARY L. PRICE, S.R.N., C.M.B. (PART 1)

GILLIAN WATERS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(ALL APPOINTED 3.10.1967)

Non-Medical Supervisors of Midwives:

NANCY D. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.

DOROTHY M. DAW, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Midwives:

MARY GLYNN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

HILDA ATWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

DORIS E. YENDLE, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

MARGERY G.M. BENNETT, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ELLEN P. MUGFORD JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.

BRIDGET T. LOGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.

LORNA M. GRIFFITHS, S.R.N., S.C.M.

(APPOINTED 24.4.1967)

BERYL WILSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ALICE M. LENG, S.R.N., S.C.M.

ANGELA E. WOODRUFF, S.R.N., S.C.M.

CATHERINE E.M. THOMAS, S.E.N., S.C.M.

ANN HEYES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (APPOINTED 1.5.1967)

Superintendent Home Nurse:
JESSICA M. SIMMONDS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Deputy Superintendent:
MABEL EMERY, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Home Nurses:

MURIEL E. WILTSHIRE, S.R.N., S.C.M.	ANNIE T. TAMPLIN, S.R.N., Q.N.
EDITH M.B. AMOS, S.R.N.	JOANNA MANLEY, S.E.A.N.
EDNA M. TANNER, S.R.N.	ETHEL M. SEARLES, S.R.N.
DOROTHY V. BATEMAN, S.R.N.	JOYCE D. FITZPATRICK, S.R.N.
JEAN MORRIS, S.R.N.	CONNIE HURFORD, S.R.N.
SHIELA M. COLLINS, S.R.N., S.C.M.	MARGARET E. BISHOP, S.R.N., C.M.B. PART 1
MURIEL J. KINGSTON, S.E.A.N.	KATE JANIA DO, S.R.N., Q.N. (RESIGNED 6.8.1967)
KATHLEEN SNELL, S.R.N. (RESIGNED 9.1.1967)	ANNA MATHEWS, S.R.N., C.M.B. PART 1
ANNIE CHESTERMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.	DOROTHY K. CARTER, S.R.N. (APPOINTED 17.4.1967)
MARY GRIPA IOS, S.R.N.	MARGARET G. HITCHINGS, S.R.N.
ELUNID O. VOKES, S.R.N.	(APPOINTED 1.4.1967)
MARY M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., Q.N.	NANCY M. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.
DORITA M. WILSON, S.R.N. (RESIGNED 28.2.1967)	ELSIE WOODWARD, S.R.N. (APPOINTED 10.4.67)
DOROTHY M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N.	GLENYS LEWIS, S.R.N. (APPOINTED 10.4.67)
MARY M. DOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.	

Home Help Organiser:
SYBIL THOMPSON

Assistant Home Help Organiser:
GWYNETH M. TAYLOR

Mental Welfare Officers:

S.V. RICHARDSON, S.R.N., R.M.N.	PAULINE E. HUGHES, B.Soc.Sc. (Hons)
E.D. HARRIS, S.R.N., R.M.N.	(RESIGNED 22.10.1967)
JOY E. CUMMIN, S.R.N., S.C.M., DIP.SOC.Sc.	G.R. BRIDLE, R.M.N.
	MARGARET P. WAKEFIELD, S.R.N., C.M.B. (PART 1),
	N.N.E.B. (APPOINTED 11.12.1967)

Training School Superintendent:

OLIVE A. SLOAN, DIP.N.A.M.H., MGT. MORRIS DIP.

Supervisor:

EMILY E. WALDEN, DIP.N.A.M.H.

Assistant Supervisors:

KAREN E. COXSON, CERT.DOM.SC.	VALERIE M. STEWART (RESIGNED 9.6.1967)
EDNA M. ASHMAN, DIP.N.A.M.H.	SANDRA EVANS, DIP.N.A.M.H.
VERONICA BLEWITT (TEMPORARY)	LILLIAN T.M. FENNELL, N.N.E.B.
	JEAN A. PITT.
	AMANDA J. OKE.

Male Instructor:

D.M.G. LEWIS

Sheltered Workshop Superintendent:

G.B. EVANS

Houseparent (Residential Home for
Mentally Handicapped Children)

ESTHER FRENCH

Female Assistant Supervisor:

PHYLLIS COUNDLEY

Physiotherapists:

MARGARET E. WOODESON, M.C.S.P.

JEAN K. LIDDELL, M.C.S.P.

VISITING STAFF

Chest Physician:

M.I. JACKSON, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Ophthalmic Surgeon:

N.K. BARBER, M.B., CH.B., F.R.F.P.&S., D.O.M.S.

Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons:

G.B. LEITCH, M.B., B.CH.B.A.O., F.R.C.S.

J.L.D. WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Gynaecologist:

E.A. WILLIAMS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Psychiatrist:

V.A. WILLS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M., D.P.H.

Psychologist:

A.W. SUTTON, B.A.DIP.ED. PSYCHOLOGY

Social Worker:

SARAH M. GOBLE, DIP. SOCIOLOGY

Orthopaedic Clinic Nurse:

EILUNED PRINCE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Public Analyst:

G.V. JAMES, M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Physiotherapist:

JUNE B.J. JONES, M.C.S.P.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL STAFF

Principal Administrative Assistant:

A.J. ROWE

Senior Administrative Assistant:

K.J. WHITCUTT

Administrative Assistant:

H.F. DAVIES

A.G. REECE

R. LEWIS

Clerks:

JENNIFER K.M. BARRETT

PATRICIA N. BILLOT (RESIGNED 23.11.1967)

PATRICIA A. COLEMAN (RESIGNED 6.10.1967)

KATHLEEN G. DAY

W.R. GREENHILL

F. GREENLEAF

CAROLYN HAINES

WINIFRED E.M. HARRIS

MARILYN JONES

SONIA M.M. MCCARTHY

DIANE FITZGERALD

PAMELA HOBBS

C. NORMA MILLARD

SIAN L. MORGAN

MARGARET OWEN

BEATRICE M. PIERCE

PHYLLIS RODEN (RESIGNED 9.6.1967)

BEATRICE ROSSER

BARBARA SMITH

ELAINE WALL

A.D. WILLIAMS

MABEL WILLIAMS

J.S. HILL (APPOINTED 27.2.67)

Slaughterhouse Superintendent:

W.C. PRICE

General Assistant:

A.G. TONGE

INTRODUCTION

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1967.

CAPITAL PROGRAMME FOR THE 5 YEARS 1967/68 - 1971/72

During this period it is hoped to complete the following programme, the Council having agreed to the Local Health Authority's recommendations to construct the following premises:-

	<i>Estimated Capital Cost</i>
Health Clinic and Centre for Handicapped Children, St. John's Road	£49,000
Health Centre, Ringland (Multipurpose building)	£43,000
Health Centre, Bettws Shopping Centre	£43,000
Residential Home for the Mentally Handicapped	£30,000

Consideration is also to be given to the adaptation of premises for use as a day nursery for accommodating under 3 year old children in cases of emergency, e.g. mothers admitted to hospital, desertion of one parent, unsupported unmarried mother, etc.

In April, 1967, the residential home for mentally handicapped persons over the age of 16 years was occupied; there are eight places in this home, three for males and five for females. Seven persons were admitted during the year, the remaining place being kept for use in an emergency. Provision has also been made for the establishment of a Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic to serve the population in the Crindau area of the Borough and this will probably be met by the conversion of premises already existing in that area.

The Health Clinic at Eveswell, a feature of which will be the provision of a day centre for the physically handicapped child up to five years of age, providing facilities for hydrotherapy and physiotherapy at one Centre (including a small swimming pool), is expected to be completed in 1968.

MATERNITY SERVICES

The Local Maternity Liaison Committee continues to meet to discuss arrangements for Maternity Services within the area. The Flying Squad continues to function satisfactorily, all transport for this service being provided by Newport Ambulance Service.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

The many and varied duties of the Health Visitor/School Nurse are not always appreciated fully and indeed cannot be appreciated unless an attempt is made to outline the duties: therefore, I propose to attempt to do just this. The duties with which I shall deal will be the official duties - there are many other duties which she performs during the course of her routine district visits, acting as counsellor and advisor to many families, and such duties are often carried out outside normal working hours. The Health Visitor is the complete Social Worker for which her training and experience is befitting.

To set out in detail the many and varied duties of a Health Visitor would necessitate the production of a voluminous document and, therefore, I will be as brief as possible but, at the same time, informative covering the main essentials.

Section 24 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides as follows:-

It shall be the duty of every Local Health Authority to make provision in their area for the visiting of persons in their homes by visitors to be called "Health Visitors", for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness and expectant or nursing mothers and as to the measures to prevent the spread of infection.

Briefly the work of the Health Visitor can be defined as follows:-

The Health Visitor is a nurse with post-registration qualification who provides a continuing service to families and individuals in the community. Her work has five main aspects -

- (a) Prevention of mental, physical and emotional ill health and its consequences;
- (b) Early detection of ill health and the surveillance of high risk groups;
- (c) Recognition and identification of need and mobilisation of appropriate resources where necessary;
- (d) Health teaching;
- (e) Provision of care; this will include support during periods of stress, and advice and guidance in cases of illness as well as in the care and management of children. The Health Visitor is not, however, actively engaged in technical nursing procedures.

The Health Visitor is a practitioner in her own right, detecting cases of need on her own initiative as well as acting upon referrals. She has skills and knowledge particular to her work and these are drawn from her nursing background and from the additional preparation in her health visitor course. She brings to her work in the community:-

- (a) Observational skills.
- (b) Skills in developing inter-personal relationships.
- (c) Skills in teaching individuals and groups.
- (d) Skills in organisation and planning in her own sphere.

The knowledge the Health Visitor brings to her service is obtained:-

- (a) from her nursing background -
 - (i) Human biology.

- (ii) Principles of bacteriology.
 - (iii) Processes of disease.
 - (iv) Therapeutic methods.
- (b) from her obstetric nurse or midwifery training -
- (i) Pre-natal development.
 - (ii) Factors influencing the subsequent health of the child.
 - (iii) Care of mother and baby.
 - (iv) Emotional factors associated with pregnancy and childbirth.
- (c) from her health visiting course -
- (i) The development of the individual at all stages in the life cycle.
 - (ii) The development of the individual in relation to his social and cultural group.
 - (iii) The development of social policy.
 - (iv) The changing pattern of health and disease and the methods used to determine priorities in the services.
 - (v) The principles and practice of health visiting.

The quality of Health Visiting is affected by the philosophy of the employing authority to some extent, some may hinder development, other encourage professional growth. Since, however, the skills and knowledge outlined above are basic it follows that they are used in any situation in which the Health Visitor operates and in any combination of duties. It cannot be denied that this Authority through my department endeavours to encourage professional growth.

It is true to say that no other officer in the nursing services of Local Health Authorities combines the type of knowledge and skill outlined, and the service the Health Visitor offers is essential if medico/social problems are to be contained within manageable proportions in relation to available resources in money and personnel, quite apart from the promotion of health of the community in its widest sense.

In 1958 the Maternity and Child Welfare Service and the School Health Nursing Service were amalgamated and Health Visitors now carry out the combined duties of Health Visitor/School Nurse. This has obvious advantages inasmuch as it:-

- (a) Provides continuity and, therefore, a better service for the public in general;

- (b) Gives Officers an opportunity to acquire better knowledge and understanding of the circumstances of the individual, and
- (c) Provides a more varied and rewarding field of work for the Officer concerned.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND ANTE-NATAL CARE

These clinics are held at seven centres which, as far as possible, are sited to give easy access to mothers and children with the minimum amount of travelling. Clinics are at Alway (Aberthaw Road), Bettws (Monnow Way), Central (Tredegar Street), Clytha (Clytha Park Road), Gaer (Gaer Road), Malpas (Westfield Way, and St. Julian's (Durham Road), two Health Visitors being present at each session.

During 1967 322 sessions were held at each of which Health Visitors were in attendance. The total attendances of expectant mothers at these clinics was 1,770.

In connection with Ante-natal care, clinics sessions are held for the taking of blood specimens, from expectant mothers, for Rhesus testing etc. A Health Visitor is in attendance at each Clinic at which patients referred by General Practitioners attend, the General Practitioners being notified of the result.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Health Visitors attend these Centres located within their districts to give advice and, where necessary, encouragement to nursing mothers and their children. They also assist the Medical Officer in medical examinations, vaccinations and immunisations of children who attend the Centres for these purposes.

Eleven Welfare Centres are held at Alway (Aberthaw Road), Beechwood (Kenilworth Road), Bettws (Monnow Way), Clytha (Clytha Park Road), Central (Tredegar Street), Gaer (Gaer Road), Lliswerry (Jenkins Street) Maesglas (Old Cardiff Road), Malpas (Westfield Way), Ringland (Beatty Road) and St. Julian's Durham Road), at each session two Health Visitors being present.

During 1967 1,221 sessions were held. The total attendances of mothers and children was 86,340 in addition to which there were 1,512 attendances at the two Group Practices (neither of which was open for a whole year) to which Health Visitors are attached making a total of 87,852 attendances.

REPORTS ON INFANTS SUBJECTED TO BIRTH HAZARDS

The progress of infants who might have been subjected to a hazard before or at birth is watched very carefully by the Health Visitors within their particular districts. The first report is submitted at three months of age. Any deviation of a child from the normal calls for appropriate care and advice to be given.

MASS SCREENING OF PHENYLKETONURIA

This test is designed to detect, early, cases of Phenylketonuria which, if uncontrolled, will result in children being mentally defective. In Newport the test is carried out at the 14th, 21st and 42nd day and the majority of tests are performed by Health Visitors on their domiciliary visits.

MASS SCREENING FOR HEARING DEFECTS

From the age of six months the hearing of babies is tested. The early detection of impaired hearing is most important and, if possible, the impairment should be detected before the child reaches the age of twelve months, the time at which speech normally develops.

Therefore, screening tests of hearing are carried out on children between the ages of 6-12 months by the Health Visitors either at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic or at the child's home.

DOMICILIARY VISITS

Health Visitors are notified of the birth of each child resident in Newport (approximately 2,000 per annum), a record card being maintained for each. It is the duty of a Health Visitor to visit the home of the child. Normally four such visits are made in the first year and two in each of the second, third and fourth years. For special cases requiring more attention, additional visits are, of course, made.

During domiciliary visits the Health Visitor is not only concerned with the child, but with all members of the family and with the environmental surroundings. The number of effective visits during 1967 was 104,007 for all purposes.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Health Visitors visit the homes of persons notified as suffering from infectious diseases.

A Tuberculosis Visitor is employed solely to visit persons suffering from tuberculosis and the home contacts with such persons; to visit schools for skin testing and B.C.G. programmes, and to liaise with the Chest Clinic.

CYTOLOGY SERVICE

Two sessions are held weekly at the Authority's clinic in Clytha Park Road. In addition to the taking of cervical smears from women attending these clinics, an examination of the breasts and urine is carried out. A Health Visitor is in attendance at each session. During 1967 777 women availed themselves of this service.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICE

This service has been available to women since the latter part of 1967. Initially those seeking advice and treatment (including supplies) are referred by Health Visitors to the clinic in Clytha Park Road for medical examination before the oral contraceptive is issued. Thereafter the oral contraceptive is issued by Health Visitors from the various clinics throughout the town. If it appears to the Health Visitor that a person receiving supplies of the oral contraceptive should be medically examined again, an appointment is made for this purpose. (This service is run in conjunction with the Cytology Service clinic.)

ADVISORY HEALTH CLINICS FOR THE ELDERLY

In April, 1967 this Authority provided facilities at non-therapeutic clinics for the medical examination and advice of elderly persons, and for the supply to such persons of high protein foods other than welfare foods. Two sessions are held weekly at each of which a Health Visitor is in attendance. Five hundred and forty-six elderly persons attended these clinics.

MENTAL HEALTH

Much of the success of the Newport experiment in accommodating ex-hospital patients in houses on the Corporation's housing estate at Bettws is due to the support given to the residents by Health Visitors. Ailments from which the residents may suffer are noted very quickly and appropriate care and advice given. Health Visitors ensure that rents are paid regularly, a balanced diet is maintained, payments are made weekly into a 'kitty' for the purchase of foodstuffs, supervise the distribution of drugs to the residents and that the premises are kept in a clean condition. Routine visits are made to Westfield Training School in addition to attendance at the medical examinations carried out by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health. This applies also to the Sheltered Workshop at Argyle Street. Routine visits are made also to the two residential homes (one for children and one for adults).

PROBLEM FAMILIES

As is known the Council in 1964 agreed that the Health Department should be responsible for problem families. The scheme now in operation was introduced in April, 1965, since which date Health Visitors each have a case load of problem families and of families with problems. The establishment of Health Visitors was increased by three to deal with this additional responsibility.

The amount of surveillance which these types of families require calls all the patience, tact, and knowledge which Health Visitors must possess by virtue of their specialised training. During 1967 Health Visitors had to contend with 319 families - 161 chronic cases, and 158 who were faced with various problems; had it not been for the guidance and assistance of the Health Visitors I am quite sure that many of the latter could have developed into chronic cases. A whole morning or afternoon, and sometimes an evening, can be taken up in discussion with a problem family in their home - a time consuming effort indeed. The number of visits to problem families was 4,917.

CO-OPERATION WITH GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

Fortunately in Newport the relationship between the Local Health Authority Medical and Nursing Staff and General Medical Practitioners has always been good and this relationship has been cemented by the attachment of Health Visitors to General Practitioner practices. All practices in Newport were offered the attachment of a Health Visitor and in two Group Practices in the town there is a permanent attachment of Health Visitors and in fifteen other practices there is a liaison attachment of Health Visiting Staff. As I have mentioned previously a function of the Health Visitor is to provide health education and to facilitate the full use of all the statutory and voluntary help agencies available to the community. In these respects, she is particularly concerned with the expectant mother, the new born, the school child and the aged and indeed families. Health Visitors on attachment to, and in liaison with, the General

Medical Practitioners practices continued to fulfill these functions. She copes with many of the social problems brought to the General Practitioners being able to take over some of the basic functions of a case worker and provide the Doctor with much of the family social background. Discussion with General Practitioners may ensure the correct handling of a problem at an early stage than might otherwise have been possible. The Health Visitor's detailed and expert knowledge of the social agencies available and her personal acquaintance with the staff of the agencies can be invaluable.

Through her association with the Doctors the old people in the practice can be identified so that she can keep an eye on them and make detailed arrangements for any help they may need and to keep the Doctor informed of their medical condition.

Joint discussion and consultation can avoid the conflicting advice which otherwise could arise.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Health Visitor performs the dual function of Health Visitor and School Nurse, being the chief link in health and social matters between the school and the home. She has close contact with the teaching staff and undertakes the health supervision of children of all ages.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Each year the Tuberculosis Visitor attends at the 68 schools in the County Borough in connection with the programmes for B.C.G. vaccination and tuberculin skin testing - these programmes involve a total of 136 visits per annum. In addition the 31 infants' schools are visited annually by Health Visitors for the purpose of diphtheria immunisation. Over 4,000 children are concerned with the B.C.G. vaccination and tuberculin skin testing programmes in schools and over 1,000 children are immunised in schools against diphtheria.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Systematic medical inspections, special inspections and re-inspections are carried out in schools by members of the medical staff at which Health Visitors are present.

During 1967 612 sessions were held for these purposes. In addition the special sections at Greenfield School and the Gaer School are visited by a Health Visitor and during 1967 this involved 96 sessions.

In 1967 360 sessions were devoted to hygiene surveys in schools carried out by Health Visitors.

Arising out of the medical inspections at the schools, it was necessary for Health Visitors to make follow-up visits for miscellaneous purposes and this involved 78 sessions (7,827 cases) and in 7,810 cases home visits were necessary.

TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS (SCHOOL CHILDREN)

There are eight part-time and one full-time clinics for the treatment of minor ailments. The Health Visitor/School Nurse attends these clinics and gives the necessary treatment.

During 1967 over 300 sessions were held at which 7,218 children were treated.

DENTAL TREATMENT

The use of Halothane gas for ante-natal and pre-school cases requires the attendance of a Health Visitor and in 1967 99 sessions were held for this purpose.

E.N.T. CLINICS

The Health Visitor/School Nurse attends the Consultants Clinics for which there were 44 sessions. In addition, review clinics were carried out by the Principal School Medical Officer at which a Health Visitor was in attendance and this necessitated 14 sessions.

EYE TESTING IN SCHOOLS

The number of sessions devoted to the testing of eyes was 122 and the number of sessions devoted to colour vision was 61. A Health Visitor/School Nurse was in attendance at each session.

MENTAL HEALTH

It is relevant to record that Local Health Authorities have a duty to provide, equip and maintain residential accommodation for persons who are or have been suffering from mental disorder. This Authority planned to construct two residential homes, one for the mentally ill and one for the mentally sub-normal, each home to be of thirty beds. In 1962 the estimated cost for the 2 homes apportioned separately was:-

	<i>Capital Cost</i>	<i>Running Costs per annum</i>		
		£	s.	d.
Mentally Ill	56,900	7,767	10	0
Mentally Sub-normal	56,900	7,767	10	0
	<u>£113,800</u>	<u>£15,535</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

As a result of the success of the "Group Homes" scheme the proposal to provide a large residential home for the mentally ill has been abandoned thereby effecting a substantial financial saving. Without the whole-hearted co-operation of the Health Visitors this would not have been possible and there was no increase in Health Visiting staff to cope with this responsibility. The six Group Homes, which have accommodated fifty persons discharged from hospital since the first was opened in 1962, (30 persons are at present accommodated) are practically self-supporting.

I would hope that as a result of the above information it will be recognised that the Health Visitor because of her responsibilities for all age groups in the family is the complete medico-social worker and is probably the only qualified person so completely involved in community care.

There is one defect in the establishment, namely the appointment of a Health Education Officer which many authorities have introduced. Due to the economic situation I have deferred making a recommendation that such an Officer should be appointed but will do so at the opportune time.

NUMBER OF 'SET' SESSIONS FOR HEALTH VISITORS 1967 (Sessions which are held for designated purposes)

As will be seen from the following statistical information a Health Visitor's programme of duties allows her to devote approximately 50% of her time on her district for the purpose of domiciliary visiting.

Infant Welfare Clinics	2,504	(includes 62 sessions at Group Practices)
Ante-Natal Clinics	644	
Geriatric Clinics	196	
Cytology	98	
Ante-Natal Blood Clinics	24	
Diabetic	50	
Mental Health -		
Group and Residential Homes,		
Sheltered Workshop and		
Westfield Training School	260	
Dental - Expectant Mothers and		
pre-school children	99	
Paediatric Wards	52	
Field Work Instruction		
(Pupil Health Visitors)	98	
Field Work Instruction -		
Consultation, Welsh National		
School of Medicine	38	
Miscellaneous (Escort Duties,		
Courses etc.)	113	4,176
School Medical Inspections	612	
Hygiene surveys - schools	360	
Follow-up visits to schools	78	
Diphtheria Immunisations	31	
Minor Ailments - Treatment of		
School Children	312	
Ear, Nose and throat Clinics -		
School Children	58	
Eye Testing - School Children	183	
Special Schools (Greenfield & Gaer)	96	1,730
Total 'set' sessions:	5,906	

The total number of sessions available for each Health Visitor per week is 10.

Excluding the Superintendent Health Visitor and Tuberculosis Visitor there are 30 District Health Visitors on the Department's establishment. Each District Health Visitor has six weeks holiday entitlement, including National Holidays.

Thirty District Health Visitors x 46 weeks x 10 sessions gives the total available sessions per year	13,800
The number of 'set' sessions was	5,906
The number of sessions available for Domiciliary Visiting was	7,894
Number of sessions available per week for 30 District Health Visitors - Domiciliary Visits	171.6
Number of Sessions available per week to each District Health Visitor for Domiciliary Visits	5.7

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

	1966	1967
Area (in Acres)	11,675	11,675
Registrar General's estimate of home population, mid year	111,650	113,100
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to Rate Books	34,550	34,592
Rateable Value	£5,457,918	£5,437,937
Sum represented by a penny rate	£22,040	£22,220
Live Births -		
Number	2,137	2,131
Rate per 1,000 population	19.1	18.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	7.7	8.7
Stillbirths -		
Number	30	30
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	13.8	13.8
Total live and still births	2,167	2,161
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	39	38
Infant Mortality Rates -		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	18.2	17.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	16.2	18.4
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	42.7	10.7
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	12.2	11.2
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	10.8	9.4

Statistics and Social Conditions of Area continued -

		1966	1967
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	... ..	24.5	23.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion) -			
Number of deaths	... ..	Nil	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		Nil	Nil
Deaths - Number	... ..	1,311	1,170
Rate per 1,000 population	... ..	11.7	10.3

POPULATION

Newport's population showed an increase of 1,450 during the year, from 111,650 to 113,100 according to the Registrar General's estimate. Births were 2,131 as compared with 2,137 for the previous year, and deaths 1,170 as compared with 1,311 so that the natural increase of births over deaths was 961 as compared with the estimated increase of 1,450. Therefore immigration must have accounted for an increase in the population of 489. Since 1951 births have totalled 30,604 and deaths 19,136 a natural increase of 11,468 although the population has increased in the same period only from 104,800 to 113,100 an increase of 8,300. Emigration during the same period therefore has totalled 3,168.

BIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

LIVE BIRTHS

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	975	969	1,944
Illegitimate	...	97	90	187
TOTAL	...	1,072	1,059	2,131

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	...	13	15	28
Illegitimate	...	-	2	2
TOTAL	...	13	17	30

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Legitimate	...	22	14	36
Illegitimate	...	2	-	2
TOTAL	...	24	14	38

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE

		<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	13	9	22
Illegitimate	...	2	-	2
TOTAL	...	15	9	24

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE

Legitimate	...	2	8	10
Illegitimate	...	10	-	10
TOTAL	...	12	8	20

BIRTHS

Newport's births for the year were 2,131 as compared with 2,137 for the previous year, and representing a rate of 18.8 as compared with 19.1. The area comparability factor by which Newport's rate has to be multiplied to make it comparable with that for England and Wales is 1.00, which indicates that at the child bearing ages Newport has the same population proportionately as England and Wales, thus Newport's birth rate is 18.8 as compared with a provisional birth rate for England and Wales for 1967 of 17.2.

STILL BIRTHS

Newport's still births for the year were 30 the same as the previous year and representing a rate of 13.8 the same as the previous year. The provisional still birth rate for England and Wales for 1967 is 14.8.

INFANT DEATHS

Newport's infant deaths for the year were 38 as compared with 39 for the previous year and representing a rate of 17.8 as compared with 18.2. The provisional infant death rate for England and Wales for 1967 is 18.3.

DISCUSSION OF STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

The 38 infant deaths listed according to the International Classification of Diseases, and divided by sex, and into under 1 week, 1-4 weeks and 1-12 months, are shown in the following table.

CAUSE	Under 1 week		1 - 4 weeks		1 - 12 months		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Immaturity unqualified	7	2	-	-	-	-	7	2
Bronchopneumonia	-	-	2	-	5	3	7	3
Inhalation bronchopneumonia or asphyxia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Asphyxia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pulmonary atelectasis	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other Respiratory Diseases	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Birth Injury (Cerebral Haemorrhage)	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	3
Accidents - Severe burns	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Congenital Abnormality -								
1. Multiple unspecified	2	1	1	-	1	-	4	1
2. Heart disease	1	-	-	1	2	-	3	1
Totals -	12	8	3	1	9	5	24	14

The 179 births of babies of 5lbs. 8oz. and under, the 42 twins, the 30 stillbirths, the 20 deaths of babies aged 0 - 1 week, and the 4 deaths of babies aged 1 - 4 weeks, are brought together in the following table. These categories overlap and any baby coming into more than one category is shown in each.

PREMATURITY, TWINS, STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT DEATHS

179 5lb. 8oz. and under	22 3lb.4oz and under	including 2 twins, 11 stillbirths (including 1 twin) and 8 deaths 0 - 1 week
	37 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	including 10 twins, 4 deaths 0 - 1 week and 4 stillbirths (including 1 twin)
	41 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	including 9 twins, 2 stillbirths and 1 death 0 - 1 week
	79 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	including 6 twins, 3 stillbirths (including 1 twin) and 1 death 0 - 1 week
42 twins	2 3lb 4oz. and under	including 1 stillbirth and 1 death 0 - 1 week
	9 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	including 1 stillbirth
	9 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	
	10 5lb to 5lb.8oz.	including 1 stillbirth
	12 5lb.9oz. and over	
30 stillbirths	11 3lb.4oz. and under	including 1 twin
	4 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	including 1 twin

Prematurity, Twins, Stillbirths and Infant Deaths continued -

30 stillbirths	2 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz. 3 5lb. to 5lb.8oz. 10 5lb.9oz. and over	including 1 twin including 1 twin
20 deaths 0 - 1 week	8 3lb.4oz. and under 4 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz. 1 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz. 1 5lb. to 5lb.8oz. 6 5lb.9oz. and over	including 1 twin
4 deaths 1 - 4 weeks	3 5lb.9oz. and over 1 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	

Here again the importance of low birth weight as a cause of infant mortality is clearly shown. If the still births and neonatal deaths are grouped according to birth weight, and stillbirth rates and neonatal death rates for each group are calculated, the results obtained as shown in the following table.

STILLBIRTHS AND NEONATAL DEATHS GROUPED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

	3lbs.4ozs. and under	3lbs.5ozs. 4lbs.6ozs.	4lbs.7ozs. 4lbs.15ozs.	5lbs - 5lbs.8ozs.	5lbs.9ozs. and over	All Weights
Live and Stillbirths	22	37	41	79	1,982	2,161
Stillbirths	11	4	2	3	10	30
Stillbirth rate	500.0	108.1	48.1	39.0	5.1	13.8
Live Births	11	33	39	76	1,972	2,131
Neonatal deaths	8	4	1	2	9	24
Neonatal death rate	727.2	121.2	25.6	26.3	4.5	11.2

The regular and very large increase in stillbirth rate and neonatal death rate corresponding to the fall in the birth weight is most clearly shown.

The same babies are brought together again in the following table, which shows how many in each group were first, second, third, fourth and later babies, and in brackets how many in each group occurred in 1966.

	1st Pregnancy	2nd Pregnancy	3rd Pregnancy	4th Pregnancy	4th + Pregnancy
179 5lb.8oz. 22 3lb.4oz. and under	9 (6)	5 (3)	2 (1)	2 (1)	4 (2)
and under 37 3lb.5oz. to 4lb.6oz.	13 (15)	8 (8)	8 (6)	3 (1)	5 (2)
41 4lb.7oz. to 4lb.15oz.	14 (22)	11 (8)	11 (4)	3 (2)	2 (2)
79 5lb. to 5lb.8oz.	41 (30)	19 (20)	5 (10)	5 (10)	9 (11)
42 twins ...	10 (12)	16 (20)	10 (6)	4 (4)	2 (2)
30 stillbirths ...	14 (12)	10 (4)	2 (6)	1 (2)	3 (6)
20 deaths 0-1 week ...	7 (10)	6 (10)	2 (0)	2 (2)	3 (1)
4 deaths 1-4 weeks	1 (1)	2 (1)	1 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

Leaving out the figures for twins, the figures do show that these conditions are slightly more common among first babies. This experience is made clearer in the following table where the numbers are effectively increased by the combination of the four categories of premature babies, and the two categories of babies dying after birth.

	1st Pregnancy	2nd Pregnancy	3rd Pregnancy	4th Pregnancy	4th + Pregnancy
179 5lb.8oz. and under	77	43	26	13	20
30 Stillbirths ...	14	10	2	1	3
24 Deaths 0 - 4 weeks	8	8	3	2	3

The following table shows the comparison between Infant Death Rates for Newport and England and Wales 1958 and 1967 and the two five-year periods 1958-62 and 1963-67.

Year	Infant Death Rate							
	Under 1 week		1-4 weeks		1-12 months		Total Deaths	
	Newport	E & W	Newport	E & W	Newport	E & W	Newport	E & W
1958	15.2	13.5	2.9	2.7	7.3	6.4	25.4	22.6
1967	9.4	10.6	1.8	1.9	6.6	5.8	17.8	18.3
1958-1962	18.9	13.1	1.9	2.5	8.5	6.3	29.3	21.9
1963-1967	10.7	11.3	1.9	1.9	6.6	6.2	19.2	19.3

The number of deaths under 1 week, from 1 to 4 weeks, and from 1 to 12 months, the total number of infant deaths, and the number of stillbirths, in Newport for the 10 years 1958-1967 are shown in the following table, together with the rates represented by the numbers, and the corresponding rates for England and Wales, and the average rates for the 5 years 1958-62 and 1963-67 and the 10 years 1958-67 for Newport and for England and Wales.

The number of premature births in each of the four groups of prematurity by birth weight in Newport for the 10 years 1958-1967 are shown in the following table together with the percentages of the total number of premature births represented by these numbers and the corresponding percentages for England and Wales for the 3 years 1958-1960 (the

only years for which these percentages are available), and average rates for the 5 years 1958-1962 and 5 years 1963-1967 and for 10 years 1958-1967 for Newport and for the 3 years 1958-1960 for England and Wales.

NUMBER OF DEATHS EACH YEAR IN CHILDREN UNDER 1 IN 10 YEARS
1958 - 1967 ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS

PERIOD	Deaths under 1 week			Deaths 1 - 4 weeks			Deaths 1 - 12 months			Total Infant Deaths			Stillbirths		
	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W
	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate	No.	Rate	Rate
1958	27	15.2	13.5	5	2.9	2.7	13	7.3	6.4	45	25.4	22.6	47	25.8	21.6
1959	36	19.7	13.2	4	2.2	2.6	17	9.2	6.4	57	31.1	22.2	38	20.3	21.0
1960	46	22.5	13.1	3	1.4	2.5	13	6.4	6.3	62	30.3	21.9	41	19.6	19.8
1961	44	21.3	13.1	4	1.9	2.4	22	10.7	6.1	70	33.9	21.6	48	22.7	19.1
1962	33	15.7	12.7	3	1.4	2.4	18	8.6	6.5	54	25.7	21.6	42	19.5	18.1
1963	29	13.2	12.1	6	2.8	2.1	18	8.2	6.9	53	24.2	21.1	39	17.5	17.2
1964	16	7.6	11.9	2	0.9	1.9	17	8.1	6.1	35	16.7	19.9	41	18.2	16.3
1965	26	12.4	11.1	5	2.4	1.9	9	4.3	6.0	40	19.1	19.0	31	14.5	15.8
1966	23	10.8	11.1	3	1.4	1.8	13	6.0	6.1	39	18.2	19.0	30	13.8	15.4
1967	20	9.4	10.6	4	1.8	1.9	14	6.6	5.8	38	17.8	18.3	30	13.8	14.8
Average 1958-62		18.9	13.1		1.9	2.5		8.5	6.3		29.3	21.9		21.6	19.9
" 1963-67		10.7	11.3		1.9	1.9		6.6	6.2		19.2	19.3		15.5	15.9
" 1958-67		14.8	12.2		1.9	2.2		7.5	6.2		24.2	20.6		18.5	17.9

NUMBER OF PREMATURE BIRTHS EACH YEAR IN 10 YEARS 1958-67
ARRANGED IN GROUPS BY BIRTH WEIGHT

PERIOD	3lb 4oz and under			3lb 5oz - 4lb 6oz			4lb 7oz - 4lb 15oz			5lb - 5lb 8oz		
	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W	Newport		E & W
	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%	No.	%	%
1958 ...	13	10.8	11.2	24	20.0	18.2	24	20.0	20.0	59	49.2	50.6
1959 ...	19	14.4	11.5	21	15.9	17.5	21	15.9	20.3	71	53.8	50.7
1960 ...	36	18.2	11.3	42	21.2	18.1	35	17.7	20.1	85	42.9	50.5
1961 ...	18	10.8		25	15.1		36	21.7		87	52.4	
1962 ...	15	9.6		38	24.2		27	17.2		77	49.0	
1963 ...	16	10.7		28	18.8		28	18.8		77	51.7	
1964 ...	13	10.7		25	20.7		18	14.9		65	53.7	
1965 ...	22	17.9		22	17.9		17	13.8		62	50.4	
1966 ...	13	7.9		32	19.4		39	23.6		81	49.1	
1967 ...	22	12.3		37	20.7		41	22.9		79	44.1	
Average 1958-1962		12.7			19.3			18.5			49.5	
" 1963-1967		11.9			19.5			18.8			49.8	
" 1958-1967		12.3			19.4			18.7			49.6	

It will be seen that there were slightly more premature births in the two lighter weight categories in Newport than in England and Wales in the 5 years 1958-1962 (it is understood that there has been very little variation in the percentages of the four categories over the 10 year period for England and Wales) and in the 5 years 1963-1967 the position continued to follow the same pattern. The suggestion is therefore that the higher percentage of Newport as compared with England and Wales in the death rate of infants under 1 week, over the 10 year period 1958-1967 which was shown in the previous table, is due to the percentage of premature births in the two lightest weight categories. It is suggested that better facilities for rest for the mother from the 32nd to the 36th week of pregnancy might do much to reduce this excess of births of small premature babies and so might do much also to reduce the death rate of infants aged under 1 week and the total infant death rate.

INFANT DEATHS 1908 - 1967

It is not generally realised how great has been the fall in the number of deaths in children over the last fifty years. It is actually the case that whereas the average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 was 425.4 during the ten year period 1908-1917, it had fallen to 61.3 during the ten year period 1958-1967 a percentage fall of 85.6. Detailed figures are given in the following table.

*Average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 in 10 year periods
1908-1967 arranged in age groups*

PERIOD	Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 12 months	1 - 4 years	5 - 15 years	TOTAL
1908 - 1917	56.4	31.9	168.3	117.8	51.0	425.4
1918 - 1927	40.8	22.5	92.9	84.1	45.3	285.6
1928 - 1937	41.9	17.9	54.0	45.5	30.9	190.2
1938 - 1947	41.0	18.0	52.1	27.5	20.8	159.4
1948 - 1957	31.7	6.2	23.5	8.5	6.7	76.6
1958 - 1967	30.0	3.9	15.4	6.8	5.2	61.3
1958-1967 as % of 1908-17	53.2	12.2	9.1	5.7	10.2	14.4

The largest percentage fall (94.3) has been among children aged 1-4 years, the group in which the second largest number of deaths (117.8) occurred in 1908-1917 and the third smallest (or third largest) number (6.8) in 1958-1967. Then comes the percentage fall (90.9) among children aged 1-12 months, the group in which the largest number of deaths (168.3) occurred in 1908-1917 and the second largest number (15.4) in 1958-1967. The percentage falls among children aged 5-15 years (second smallest number of deaths (51.0) in 1908-1917 and second smallest number (5.2) in 1958-1967) and among children aged 1-4 weeks (smallest number of deaths (31.9) in 1908-1917 and smallest number (3.9) in 1958-1967) are about the same (89.8 and 87.8 respectively). Much the smallest percentage fall (46.8) has been among children under 1 week, the group in which the third smallest (or third largest) number of deaths (56.4) occurred in 1908-1917 and the largest number (30.0) in 1958-1967.

The factors responsible for the fall can be illustrated by looking at the deaths arranged according to the six main causes of death in 1908-1917. Detailed figures are given in the following table.

*Average number of deaths each year in Newport in children under 15 in 10 year periods
1908-1967 arranged in causes*

PERIOD	Measles	Diarrhoea Dysentery Enteritis	Prematurity	Convulsions	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	All other causes	TOTAL
1908 - 1917	28.8	45.9	51.0	33.9	22.9	54.2	188.7	425.4
1918 - 1927	17.7	18.0	40.0	11.5	20.8	40.2	137.4	285.6
1928 - 1937	10.2	8.0	35.9	2.4	6.8	31.4	95.8	190.2
1938 - 1947	4.0	11.7	33.4	0.5	1.5	27.2	81.1	159.4
1948 - 1957	0.5	6.2	19.6	0.1	1.0	9.3	39.9	76.6
1958 - 1967	0.3	2.7	15.4	0.0	0.6	7.0	35.3	61.3
1958 - 1967 as % of 1908 - 1917	1.0	5.9	30.0	0.0	2.6	12.9	18.7	14.4

Much the largest percentage falls (100.0, 99.0, and 97.4) have been in Convulsions, Measles, and Bronchitis which were the fourth, fifth and sixth most important causes of deaths in 1908 - 1917 (33.9, 28.8, and 22.9 deaths) and the sixth, fifth, and fourth most important causes of death in 1958-1967 (0.0., 0.3 and 0.6 deaths). Then come the percentage falls (94.1 and 87.1) in Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Enteritis, and in Pneumonia, which were the third most important and the most important causes of death in 1908-1917 (45.9 and

54.2 deaths) and the third most important and the second most important causes of deaths in 1958-1967 (2.7 and 7.8 deaths). Much the smallest percentage fall (70.0) has been in Prematurity, which was the second most important cause of death in 1908-1917 (51.0 deaths) and the most important cause of death in 1958-1967 (15.4 deaths).

So while infectious or contagious diseases and diseases of poor living conditions have been largely overcome by the combined efforts of Health Visitors and Public Health Inspectors (and there could be no better evidence than this of the value of the work of these two groups of Public Health Workers), prematurity, which is outside the field of work of the Public Health Inspector, and to a considerable extent outside the field of work of the Health Visitor, is a different kind of problem. This cause of infant death belongs to the field of work of Midwives, and of the Medical Officers and Health Visitors working in the antenatal clinics.

DEATHS

Newport's deaths for the year were 1,170 as compared with 1,311 for the previous year, and representing a rate of 10.3 as compared with 11.7. The area comparability factor by which Newport's rate has to be multiplied to make it comparable with that for England and Wales is 1.04, which indicates that at the older ages Newport has considerably less population proportionately than England and Wales. When Multiplied by this factor Newport's death rate becomes 11.7 as compared with a provisional death rate for England and Wales for 1967 of 11.2.

DISCUSSION OF DEATHS

The 1,170 deaths listed according to the abbreviated list of the International Classification of Diseases, and divided by sex and age into eleven age groups, are shown in the following table. It will be seen that the main causes of death are cancer, which was responsible for 244 deaths, or 20.8% of the total, coronary heart disease, which was responsible for 256 deaths, or 21.9% of the total, heart disease other than coronary and hypertensive heart disease, which was responsible for 133 deaths, or 11.4% of the total, and vascular lesions of the nervous system which were responsible for 149 deaths, or 12.7% of the total. These four causes were responsible for 782 deaths or 66.8% of the total.

Lung cancer, is almost entirely preventable by not taking up smoking, and very considerably reduced by giving it up. Cancer of the neck of the womb can be prevented by regular microscopic examination of smears of mucosal tissue obtained by scraping, followed by the appropriate treatment where these show the presence of a precancerous state, as this form of cancer remains in a precancerous state for a number of years.

Heart disease other than coronary and hypertensive disease consist largely of degenerative heart disease with rheumatic heart disease as the next most important component. Most of degenerative heart disease is old age (83 of the 133 deaths from other heart disease or 62.4% were in persons aged 75 or over) and nothing can be done about preventing old age. However, the Registrar General frowns on old age as a cause of death on a death certificate and the importance of heart disease other than coronary disease is exaggerated as a result. Rheumatic heart disease is preventable by permanent prophylactic treatment with penicillin or sulphonamide of all who have had rheumatic fever. Coronary heart disease and vascular lesions of the nervous system all come under the general category of degenerative vascular disease, and evidence is steadily accumulating that the increase in degenerative vascular disease in privileged western communities is due to excess consumption of animal and dairy fat.

DEATHS 1967

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	Age in years									
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Tuberculosis Respiratory	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Syphilitic Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Whooping Cough	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	10	1	
	F	19	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	8		
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung Bronchus	M	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	15	25	7		
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2		
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	4		
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	3	1		
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	70	-	-	1	-	-	1	7	18	24	19		
	F	46	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	11	10	17		
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-		
	F	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-		
Diabetes	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1		
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2		
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	66	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	27	25		
	F	83	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	8	17	55		
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	178	-	-	-	3	7	21	47	57	43	30		
	F	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	40			

Continued on following page

DEATHS 1967

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	4 weeks and under		Age in years									
			Under 4 weeks	1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	2	
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	9	
Other Heart Disease	M	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	16	36	
	F	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	5	12	47	
Other Circulatory Disease	M	17	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	10	10	
	F	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	20	20	
Pneumonia	M	20	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	4	8	
	F	45	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	32	32	
Bronchitis	M	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	19	14	14	
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	9	9	
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	
	F	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Nephritis & Nephrosis	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hyperplasia of Prostrate	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Congenital Malformations	M	9	4	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Other Defined & Undefined Disease	F	5	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
	M	44	10	-	-	2	1	1	-	3	8	6	13	
	F	50	7	2	1	-	2	-	4	4	4	7	19	
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	-	2	
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	
All Other Accidents	M	13	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	2	2	1	3	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	
Suicide	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	
	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	660	15	9	1	5	5	7	16	62	138	211	191	
	F	510	9	5	3	-	7	1	13	29	50	129	264	

**SECTION B. GENERAL PROVISION OF
HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA**

**National Health Service Act 1946
LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART III**

Section 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Name of Clinic	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
ALWAY	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, Aberthaw Road	Monday Tuesday	Monday
BETTWS	Bettws Free Church, Monnow Way		Wednesday (Alternate week)
CENTRAL	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic, Tredegar Street		Tuesday
CLYTHA	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic 27 Clytha Park Road		Thursday (Alternate weeks)
GAER	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic Gaer Road	Thursday (Alternate weeks)	
MALPAS	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic Westfield Way		Friday (Alternate weeks)
ST. JULIANS	Mother and Child Welfare Clinic Durham Road	Wednesday	

Expectant Mothers Attending and Attendances for 1967

Name of Clinic	Mothers first attended in 1967	Total attendances made
ALWAY	128	708
BETTWS	25	98
CENTRAL	78	423
CLYTHA	20	65
GAER	22	120
MALPAS	17	95
RINGLAND	9	68
ST. JULIANS	32	193
TOTALS -	331	1,770

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG EXPECTANT MOTHERS

Anaemia	...	128	Cardiac conditions	...	10
Excess weight gain	...	98	Dermatological conditions	...	6
Albuminuria	...	64	Gastro intestinal conditions	...	5
Dental caries	...	50	Respiratory conditions	...	5
Varicose veins	...	48	Ante partum haemorrhage	...	5
Vaginal discharge	...	42	Thyroid enlargement	...	5
Oedema	...	38	Twins	...	5
Abnormal presentation	...	35	Threatened abortion	...	4
Glycosuria	...	27	Haemorrhoids	...	3
Hypertension	...	19	Tuberculosis	...	2
Nervous conditions	...	19	Pelvic deformity	...	2
Previous difficult confinement	...	18	Others	...	5
Obesity	...	13			

CENTRAL BLOOD REGISTER

Each expectant mother attending a local authority Clinic for blood examinations does so on two occasions, the first in early pregnancy and the second not later than six weeks before full term. Those expectant mothers whose blood groups are known, do not have blood taken for this examination on the first visit.

There is now a record in the Health Department of the blood groups of Newport expectant mothers who have had their blood examined, and these records are available for emergency reference at any hour of the day or night.

All hospitals and general practitioners in the area have been given full particulars of how to obtain the blood group and Rh. factor of Newport expectant mothers merely by telephoning at any hour of the day or night either to the Health Department or to the Ambulance Station.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Arrangements were made for ten unmarried expectant mothers from Newport to be accepted into Mother and Baby Homes as follows:-

St. Johns, 27-29 Ashley Road, Bristol	...	1
Salvation Army "Northlands", North Road, Cardiff	...	2
Salvation Army "Mount Hope", Bristol	...	1
St. Anne's Home, Chepstow	...	3
St. Raphael's Home, Bristol	...	1
The Ridgeway, Wimbledon, S.W.19	...	1
Cwmdarkin House, Swansea	...	1

The local health authority accepted financial responsibility for the cost involved, but each of the mothers made a small contribution towards this cost.

PLACES OF BIRTH OF BABIES BORN IN NEWPORT IN 1967

Of the 2,131 babies born in Newport to Newport residents 427 were born at home giving a percentage of 20.0 whilst 1,704 were born in hospitals, a percentage of 80.0.

STILLBIRTHS

All of the 30 Stillbirths of Newport occurred in hospitals.

MATERNITY PACKS ISSUED TO EXPECTANT MOTHERS

978 maternity packs were issued to expectant mothers during the year.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Name of Centre	Address	Sessions	
		Morning	Afternoon
ALWAY	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Aberthaw Road	Thursday	Wednesday Thursday
BEECHWOOD	Beechwood Presbyterian Church Hall Kenilworth Road	Monday	Monday
BETTWS	Bettws Free Church, Monnow Way, Bettws Estate		Monday Thursday
CAERAU	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, 27 Clytha Park Road	Monday	Monday
CENTRAL	Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic Tredegar Street	Wednesday	Wednesday Friday
GAER	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic Gaer Road	Wednesday	Wednesday
LLISWERRY	St. Philips Mission Church, Jenkins Street	Tuesday	Tuesday
MAESGLAS	St. Thomas's Church Hall Old Cardiff Road	Friday	-
MALPAS	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic Westfield Way	Tuesday	Tuesday
RINGLAND	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic Ringland Presbyterian Church Beatty Road	Friday	Friday
ST. JULIANS	Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic, Durham Road	Thursday Friday	Thursday Friday

ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

The following table shows the number of attendances made by Mothers and Children at Infant Welfare Centres during 1967.

Centre	Number of Child- Welfare sessions held per month	Number of attendances during the year made by children who at the date of attendance were -			Total attend- ances made by children during the year	Total attend- ances made by mothers during the year	Attendances Grand Total
		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5			
ALWAY	12	2,481	2,152	1,253	5,886	4,566	10,452
BEECHWOOD	8	1,582	1,619	331	3,532	3,417	6,949
CHEPSTOW RD. G.P.	4	133	21	48	202	192	394
BETTWS	8	4,024	2,571	835	7,430	6,970	14,400
CAERAU	8	866	824	577	2,267	1,086	3,353
CENTRAL	12	2,112	2,055	975	5,142	4,259	9,401
GAER	8	721	1,003	424	2,148	1,899	4,047
LISWERRY	8	1,402	968	606	2,976	1,292	4,268
MAESGLAS	4	344	465	351	1,160	912	2,072
MALPAS	8	1,965	1,762	627	4,354	2,906	7,260
RINGLAND	8	1,725	1,622	1,630	4,977	3,789	8,766
ST. DAVIDS	4	384	186	130	700	650	1,350
ST. JULIANS	16	2,537	2,157	1,060	5,754	4,687	10,441
TOTALS -	108	20,276	17,405	8,847	46,528	36,625	83,153

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Medical Examinations and Weighings 1967.

CENTRE	Medical Examinations				Weighings		
	Mothers	Children			Children		
		Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5	Under 1 year	1 but under 2	2 but under 5
ALWAY	3 31	705	461	356	2,386	1,966	1,188
BEECHWOOD	687	359	330	100	1,605	1,615	213
CHEPSTOW RD. G.P.	79	97	14	32	94	6	12
BETTWS	92	1,183	705	305	3,962	2,575	807
CAERAU	18	297	163	69	942	760	216
CENTRAL	83	731	700	270	1,911	2,030	808
GAER	52	292	266	91	597	991	405
LLISWERRY	513	331	208	127	1,287	946	381
MAESGLAS	18	111	178	72	326	456	344
MALPAS	218	574	342	217	1,003	1,692	583
RINGLAND	671	469	320	269	1,638	1,628	600
ST. DAVIDS	1	82	19	11	366	184	105
ST. JULIANS	49	379	382	169	2,691	2,070	942
TOTALS	2,812	5,670	4,088	2,088	18,808	16,919	6,604

MEDICAL CONDITIONS FOUND BY MEDICAL OFFICERS AT MOTHER AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES 1967

CONDITIONS	0-4 weeks		1-3 months		3-6 months		6-12 months		1-2 years		2-3 years		3-4 years		4-5 years		5 years & over	
	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others	At first exam	Others
No Abnormality	923	61	367	619	197	3,090	69	1,363	49	1,146	27	454	7	188	6	109	6	151
Gastro Intestinal conditions	13	6	21	80	16	96	4	47	3	15	4	5	2	3	4	4	-	-
Respiratory Conditions	4	4	25	101	14	243	51	131	6	90	6	19	1	9	-	-	1	1
Orthopaedic Conditions	10	1	4	18	4	23	6	33	17	132	9	66	5	19	2	23	1	3
Skin Conditions	29	11	37	112	21	123	6	101	14	117	9	34	4	16	2	7	2	29
Umbilical Conditions	22	12	3	37	4	13	-	3	1	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiac Conditions	2	-	-	1	2	5	-	6	1	7	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	1
E.N.T. Conditions	1	1	1	7	5	32	3	50	5	37	6	17	1	30	4	13	-	8
Eye Conditions	14	5	9	21	9	23	6	40	6	51	13	27	3	8	2	9	-	10
Dental Caries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4	2	4	1	3	-	1	-	1
Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Birth Injuries or Malformation	2	-	4	2	1	8	3	9	-	4	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1
Other Conditions	8	5	7	61	14	51	12	57	18	134	7	44	7	16	2	14	1	2

M. & C.W. ANNUAL DENTAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1967

In presenting the Annual Report on the activities of the Dental Service for the Maternity and Child Welfare Service the figures for the year 1967 show an improvement on those for previous years.

Both services - the Ante-Natal and Nursing Mothers and the children under 5 years of age are looked after by the School Dental Officers, but whereas the school service and the service for the pre-school children remain fairly constant, the services for the mothers tend to drift into one of emergency treatment only.

Use is made of the clinic facilities by the mothers for examination purposes to obtain information on the extent of treatment required and thereafter, depending on the interest in dentistry or otherwise arrangements are made for complete or emergency treatment.

Although the majority of ante-natal and nursing mothers examined at the clinics tend to visit us again only for emergency treatment, it may be that a number of mothers may go to private practitioners for the necessary treatment. We have no information on this point.

EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS.

During the year 99 Expectant and Nursing Mothers attended for dental examination, a decrease of 103 on the previous year.

Of the 99 inspected 94 were found to require treatment, and all attended for the necessary treatment.

The number of fillings inserted was 22, a decrease of 58 on last year's figure.

The number of extractions was 302, a reduction of 68 teeth compared with the year 1966.

For the extraction of the teeth, in addition to 127 Local Anaesthetic injections, 32 General Anaesthetics were administered by the School Medical Officers. This figure, in keeping with the reduced number of extractions, shows a drop of 60 administrations compared with the previous year.

The number of patients having artificial dentures inserted was 25, a reduction of 39 patients compared with the year 1966.

As in previous years an arrangement was made with a local firm of dental artificers to do the necessary workshop part of denture construction.

WESTFIELD TRAINING SCHOOL.

In addition to the Ante-Natal and Nursing Mothers and the pre-school children, Westfield Training School for handicapped pupils receive treatment at the Clinics.

During the year 8 pupils were treated, 8 having a General Anaesthetic for the extraction of 14 teeth, and 3 fillings were inserted.

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE.

During the year the number of pre-school children dentally examined was 475, an increase of 16 over the previous year.

Of those inspected 373 or 78.5% were found to be in need of treatment but only 327 attended leaving 46 children failing to keep appointments.

In the past treatment of children under 5 years of age consisted mainly of the extraction of aching teeth but now with the appointment of a dental auxiliary at the clinic these children have the opportunity of having conservative treatment in addition to extractions.

The decreased number of fillings during the year - 226 as compared with 332 in the year 1966 - is in keeping with the reduced number of children requiring conservative dentistry and shows the valuable part a dental auxiliary plays in the dental service. The more the temporary teeth are conserved the less risk of the permanent dentition becoming disarranged and affecting the appearance.

The number of extractions was 499, an increase of 15 teeth compared with the previous year. Most extractions were done under a General Anaesthetic, a total of 297 administrations by the School Medical Officers being made for this purpose.

On the conservative side more inspections, educational talks and treatment could be done at the clinic and schools with the appointment of a second dental auxiliary. However, it should be remembered that a dental auxiliary requires a surgery with full equipment in order to carry out satisfactory treatment.

As has been repeatedly stated it is only by seeing the children regularly from three years onwards that any hope can be had of laying down a sound foundation in dental hygiene and caries control that will enable the children to grow up with a sound dentition and prevent the need for wearing artificial dentures at an early age.

The Local Council have so far not agreed to the fluoridation of the water supply of the town, but I am hoping the members will soon have second thoughts on this most beneficial measure and come into line with the majority of local authorities. Where fluoride is being used an improvement by 50% in the reduction of caries is being noticed in the teeth of the very young children.

In conclusion, grateful thanks are again extended to the Medical, Nursing and Dental Staffs for their help and co-operation during the year.

In giving up my post of Principal, after nearly 20 years service in Newport, I should like to thank the members of the Health Committee who started this service and for their help and encouragement over the years.

W.G. CLARKSON, L.D.S.

Principal School Dental Officer.

Section 23. Midwifery

At the beginning of the year there were 12 municipal midwives employed by the local Health Authority.

12 of the municipal midwives were approved as teaching midwives. 21 pupil midwives completed their training for State Certification during the year.

Two midwives, Sisters Griffiths and Heyes were recruited during the year.

The following statistics relate to the municipal midwifery service for the year 1967.

Number of live births attended	...	405
Number of nursing visits made	...	6,677
Number of ante-natal visits made	...	5,962
Number of stillbirths attended	...	Nil
Number of miscarriages attended	...	1

Number of deliveries attended:

(1) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	Nil
(2) Doctor not booked and doctor not present	2
(3) Doctor booked and present at delivery	58
(4) Doctor booked but not present at delivery	345

Number of cases where gas and air was administered:

(1) When doctor was present at delivery	...	44
(2) When doctor was not present at delivery	...	289

Number of cases where pethidine was administered:

(1) When doctor was present at delivery	...	36
(2) When doctor was not present at delivery	...	146

Number of cases where medical aid was sent for:

(1) When doctor had been booked - mothers	...	72
(2) When doctor had been booked - children	...	23
(3) When doctor not booked - mothers	...	6
(4) When doctor not booked - children	...	2

Number of cases delivered at Institutions and attended on discharge before the 10th day:

(1) Cases	...	1,424
(2) Visits to these cases	...	5,567

Number of cases delivered who were wholly breast fed		
at 10th day	...	182
Number of accommodation visits made	...	602
Number of attempted visits	...	815

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RELIEF DUTY

The Town is divided into four areas which are so delineated that the number of births in each area is proportional to the number of midwives in the group allocated to the area. There are four groups of three midwives and these deal with the births and antenatal visits in their areas.

A rota is operated which allows each Midwife a weekend off duty during the first and second weeks, one day (42 hours) off in the third week and two days (66 consecutive hours) off duty in the fourth week. An additional 42 consecutive hours off duty is allowed during the four weeks of the rota.

The rota repeats every four weeks and Midwives know in advance when they are off duty. An arrangement has been made for the Ambulance Control to accept all calls for midwives during the evenings and nights which ensures that a Midwife who is off duty is not disturbed.

Section 24. Health Visiting

REPORTS ON INFANTS SUBJECTED TO BIRTH HAZARDS.

A report at 3 months was obtained on the progress of Infants who might have been subjected to a hazard before or at birth. Any deviation from the normal was noticed an appropriate care and advice given. Should a child suffer a handicap, the information is reported to the Principal School Medical Officer when a child reaches the age of two years. The child is then correctly assessed for educational purposes.

REFRESHER COURSES.

5 Health Visitors attended refresher courses. On their return they discussed points of interest with their colleagues. In addition an "In Service Training" programme was arranged. Health visitors attended at St. Cadoc's Hospital for the case conference and discussion. This training helps a health visitor to detect early signs of mental illness.

NURSE EDUCATION

The Superintendent Health Visitor continued to serve on the Nurse Education Committee. In addition to receiving lectures on "The Social Aspects of Disease" the

student nurses at the Royal Gwent Hospital and St. Woolos Hospital accompanied the Health Visitors and the District Nurses on their routine district visits. They also made observation visits to various clinics established by the Public Health Department and the Education Department and to a Home for the Elderly established by the Welfare Department.

In addition the Superintendent Health Visitor lectured to the students at the Nurses Preliminary Training School.

Lectures were also given by the Superintendent Health Visitor to the nursery nursing students at Duffryn High School. Facilities were provided for these students to visit Maternity & Child Welfare Centres and visits were also made to the Premature Baby and Paediatric Units at Royal Gwent Hospital.

MOTHERCRAFT.

Lectures were given each week to groups of expectant mothers. These talks were followed up with demonstration material at mothercraft sessions and the showing of films of special interest to mothers.

MASS SCREENING FOR PHENYLKETONURIA

This test is designed to detect early cases of phenylketonuria which if uncontrolled will result in the children being mentally defective. The test is carried out by the Health visitor or midwife at the 14th, 21st and 42nd day.

No case of phenylketonuria was reported during the year. The condition is reported to occur in the ratio of 1 case to every 10,000 births.

MASS SCREENING FOR HEARING DEFECTS

From the age of six months the hearing of babies is tested. The initial screening is done at the Child Welfare Centres. Conditions at the Centres are not ideal, so a child failing the test is referred for a further examination in a specially equipped room at the School Clinic.

MASS SCREENING FOR TUBERCULOSIS

The homes of all school children who were found to have a positive reaction to a tuberculin skin test were visited. Contacts were advised to have a chest X-ray.

This home visiting is very time consuming, but it proves that the early case of tuberculosis can be detected. It enables early treatment to be obtained, thereby curtailing a prolonged infectious illness.

HEALTH VISITING

The following is a summary of the visits to homes made by the health visitors during 1967.

<i>Type of Visit</i>	<i>Actual</i>		<i>Attempted</i>	
	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>
<i>Mother and Child Welfare</i>				
Mothers	9,925	23,209	2,424	4,531
Expectant Mothers	803	1,166	34	56
Infants 0-1 year	2,051	8,812	850	1,840
Children 1-2 years	2,230	9,100	605	1,836
Children 2-5 years	8,658	15,772	1,329	2,847
Totals -	23,667	58,059	5,242	11,110
<i>Tuberculosis Cases</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	3	3	2	1
Children 1-2 years	-	-	-	-
Children 2-5 years	-	-	-	-
Children 5 years and Over	9	6	-	-
Totals -	12	9	2	1
<i>Tuberculosis Contacts</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	12	-	-	-
Children 1-2 years	-	4	-	-
Children 2-5 years	3	2	-	-
Children 5 years and Over	19	12	-	1
Totals -	34	18	-	1
<i>Other Infectious Diseases</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	1	4	-	1
Children 1-2 years	2	4	-	-
Children 2-5 years	14	19	5	-
Children 5 years and Over	95	151	4	-
Totals -	112	178	9	1
<i>Aged Persons</i>				
	818	2,247	80	175
<i>Chronic Sick</i>				
	637	3,678	52	87
Totals -	1,455	5,925	132	262
<i>All Other Visits</i>				
Infants 0-1 years	7	182	-	-
Children 1-2 years	6	18	-	-
Children 2-5 years	8	32	-	-
Children 5 years and Over	2,245	7,123	87	195
Totals -	2,266	7,355	87	195

Analysis of cases and households visited for the first time during the year.

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>		<i>M. & C.W. and Other</i>
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Contacts</i>	<i>Visits</i>
Total infants and children under 5 years visited for the first time this year	3	15	12,960
Total homes visited for the first time this year	3	-	11,195

TUBERCULOSIS HEALTH VISITING

The following is a summary of the visits to homes made by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor during the year.

<i>Type of Visit</i>	<i>Visits</i>		<i>Attempted</i>	
	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>	<i>First Visits</i>	<i>Revisits</i>
<i>Tuberculosis Cases</i>				
Infants 0-1 year	-	-	-	-
Children 1-2 years	-	1	-	3
Children 2-5 years	1	-	-	-
Others 5 years and over	15	215	23	137
Totals -	16	216	23	140
<i>Tuberculosis Contacts</i>				
Infants 0-1 year	22	-	-	-
Children 1-2 years	32	4	-	-
Children 2-5 years	73	25	-	-
Others 5 years and over	507	26	-	4
Totals -	634	55	-	4

Analysis of cases and households visited for the first time during the year.

	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Contacts</i>
Total infants and children under 5 years visited for the first time this year	1	127
Total home visited for the first time this year	16	158

Section 25. Home Nursing

Many more sick people are nursed in their own homes than go into hospital and it is this service which provides the care and attention needed. The District Nurse will visit any home when a request for her to do so is received from the general practitioner or specialist. Perhaps the value of this service is appreciated most by those chronic sick patients who should be in hospital but cannot be admitted because of the shortage of chronic sick beds, and by those patients, particularly the aged, who prefer to be nursed in their own homes. Nurses do not live in the homes that they are attending, but visit during the day and the evening. For those patients requiring attention during the night the facilities of the Night Nursing Orderly Service are available.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1967.

<i>Total number of persons nursed</i>	...	2,194
<i>Number who were aged under 5 at first visit</i>		198
<i>Number who were aged 65 or over at first visit</i>		985

Section 26. Vaccination and Immunisation.

A follow up system is used which ensures that vaccination and immunisation are offered to all babies in the area of the Local Health Authority.

In addition to the routine observed for infants, reinforcing injections of diphtheria immunisation are given when children commence school. The parents of all children commencing school are circularised through the schools asking for their consent to their children being given reinforcing injections and visits are then made to the schools and the children whose parents have given permission are given reinforcing injections. In the case of parents who want the reinforcing injection to be given by their own doctor they are advised to attend their doctor's surgery. In this way children who have not been immunised in infancy as a result of parental apathy received their primary immunisation.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

Return for year ended 31st December, 1967

	Children born in years						Totals
	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963 to 1968	Others under 16 years of age	
Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December 1967	750	723	45	23	68	1	1,536
Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e. subsequently to primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December 1967	2	1	10	2	762	7	784

WHOOPIING COUGH IMMUNISATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1967

	Children born in years						Totals
					1960 to 1963	Others under 16 yrs of age	
	1967	1966	1965	1964			
Number of children who have completed a primary course (normally, 3 injections) of pertussis vaccine (singly or in combination) in the Authority's area during the year ended 31st December, 1967	742	721	40	19	13	1	1,536

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1967

Age at date of Vaccination	I. Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during period		II. Number of cases specially reported during period		
	Number Vaccinated	Number re-vaccinated	(a) Generalised Vaccinia	(b) Post Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	(c) Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) & (b)
0-3 months	2	-	-	-	-
3-6 months	3	-	-	-	-
6-9 months	1	-	-	-	-
9-12 months	1	-	-	-	-
1	422	-	-	-	-
2-4	121	-	-	-	-
5-15	29	27			
Total	579	27			

POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION

Return for the year ended 31st December, 1967

Category	No. of persons who completed a course during the year
Children born in the years 1960-67	1,924
Others under 16 years of age	67
Total	1,991

Regular poliomyelitis immunisation clinics were held during the year at Infant Welfare Centres and by private practitioners in their surgeries. An evening clinic was held from 6-8 p.m. monthly throughout the year for the benefit of persons under 40 years of age.

Section 27. Ambulance Service

The duty of local ambulance authorities under the National Health Service is not to arrange for the conveyance of all persons suffering from illness but only of those for whom transport such as the service provides is necessary, and where such transport comes within the scope of the National Health Service.

In general special transport is necessary for persons who are genuinely unable to travel by other means (for example public transport) and where the journey is closely connected with the treatment and care of the patient.

In some cases a patient may be unable to travel by public transport but the journey is not properly the responsibility of the Ambulance Service. Private arrangements should be made for these cases, which include journeys to more distant Hospitals or Convalescent Homes or to see more distant specialists, when the necessary diagnosis or treatment can be obtained nearer home, and journeys for the purpose of proceeding on holiday or to a place of recreation.

The Ambulance Service is not responsible for providing transport for a patient merely because the public transport times do not entirely fit in with the time of appointment at a hospital or because the patient cannot afford the fare to travel by public transport. Where the patient can make part of the journey by public transport, the Ambulance Service should not be called upon to provide transport for the whole of the journey.

The number of calls made on ambulance services makes it imperative that the utmost care should always be exercised to eliminate all unnecessary use of the service. While ambulances must be provided for cases of genuine need, many journeys are still undertaken where the use of an ambulance is not really justified.

A special responsibility rests on general practitioners and hospital staffs therefore to satisfy themselves that it is unsuitable for a patient to travel by other means, and that the proposed journey is the responsibility of the National Health Service.

The following table shows the number of patients conveyed during the years 1950-1967.

PATIENTS CONVEYED

<i>Year</i>	<i>Sitting Cases</i>	<i>Stretcher Cases</i>	<i>Total</i>
1950	-	-	23,063
1951	17,783	6,031	23,814
1952	20,675	6,022	26,697
1953	23,501	6,317	29,818
1954	20,508	6,514	27,022
1955	24,584	7,245	31,829
1956	26,293	6,291	32,584
1957	25,444	5,817	31,261
1958	30,490	6,838	37,328
1959	32,338	5,521	37,859
1960	33,339	6,214	39,553
1961	34,497	7,095	41,592
1962	29,981	7,332	37,331
1963	28,181	7,833	36,014
1964	32,045	7,863	39,908
1965	31,710	7,058	38,768
1966	30,474	6,152	36,626
1967	27,701	7,863	35,564

Section 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

B.C.G. vaccination was offered during the Autumn term to all children reaching their twelfth birthdays during the school year and it is interesting to compare the figures with those for previous years.

	B.C.G.	%	T.B. +	%	Total
Autumn term 1962:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,131	98.9	13	1.1	1,144
Autumn term 1963:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	948	96.3	36	3.7	984
Autumn term 1964:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,010	98.0	21	2.0	1,031
Autumn term 1965:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	1,008	97.0	30	2.9	1,038
Autumn term 1966:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	942	97.4	25	2.6	967
Autumn term 1967:					
All children reaching 12th birthday	911	96.6	32	3.4	943
TOTAL	-	<u>5,950</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>6,107</u>

TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME

A scheme for the tuberculin testing and B.C.G. vaccination of contacts of cases of tuberculosis is carried out in co-operation with the Chest Physician. During the year 165 persons were tuberculin tested of whom 16 were found to be tuberculin positive and 149 tuberculin negative. 26 persons failed to return for a reading of the test.

TUBERCULIN TESTING

Tuberculin testing was offered during the year to all children reaching their tenth, eight and sixth birthdays during the school year and it is interesting to compare the figures with those for previous years.

	T.B. -	%	T.B. +	%	Total
1962: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,058	99.2	8	0.8	1,066
1963: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,061	99.5	5	0.5	1,066
1964: Children reaching 10th birthday	820	99.3	6	0.7	826
1965: Children reaching 10th birthday	918	99.2	7	0.8	925
1966: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,027	98.7	12	1.3	1,039
1967: Children reaching 10th birthday	1,128	99.4	7	0.6	1,135
Total -	6,012	99.2	45	0.8	6,057

	T.B. -	%	T.B. +	%	Total
1962: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,093	99.3	8	0.7	1,101
1963: Children reaching 8th birthday	964	99.8	2	0.2	966
1964: Children reaching 8th birthday	760	99.4	5	0.6	765
1965: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,016	99.2	8	0.8	1,024
1966: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,130	99.8	2	0.2	1,132
1967: Children reaching 8th birthday	1,260	99.2	10	0.8	1,250
Total -	6,213	99.4	35	0.5	6,248

	T.B. -	%	T.B. +	%	Total
1962: Children reaching 6th birthday	941	99.7	3	0.3	944
1963: Children reaching 6th birthday	950	99.9	1	0.1	951
1964: Children reaching 6th birthday	843	99.5	4	0.5	847
1965: Children reaching 6th birthday	1,212	99.7	3	0.3	1,215
1966: Children reaching 6th birthday	1,220	99.6	5	0.4	1,225
1967: Children reaching 6th birthday	1,281	99.7	4	0.3	1,285
Total -	6,447	99.7	20	0.3	6,467

This programme was commenced in 1956 so far as those reaching their 10th and 6th birthdays are concerned, and in 1960 so far as those reaching their 8th birthdays are concerned.

The Tuberculin positive children are given a chest X-ray, and the other members of their families are investigated.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS, CASES ON THE REGISTER, AND DEATHS FROM PULMONARY AND
NON PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS EACH YEAR IN NEWPORT IN 10 YEAR PERIODS 1908-1967 AND EACH
YEAR 1958 - 1967

PERIOD	Notifications						Cases on Register						Deaths	
	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Pulm.	Non-Pulm.
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
1908-1917	-	-	189.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86.5	28.1
1918-1927	-	-	123.4	-	-	55.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	97.2	22.6
1928-1937	83.0	74.1	157.1	29.9	32.7	62.6	244.7	196.1	440.8	124.6	138.8	263.6	90.1	14.1
1938-1947	80.6	61.7	142.3	22.2	19.5	41.7	385.2	310.0	695.2	162.1	160.3	316.4	75.2	8.3
1948-1957	65.8	47.0	112.8	6.9	8.1	15.0	512.8	438.7	951.5	78.4	95.0	173.4	31.7	3.0
1958-1967	33.6	17.2	50.8	3.0	2.8	5.8	596.4	475.1	1071.5	43.9	48.7	92.6	8.7	.9
1958	33	26	59	1	7	8	603	489	1,092	42	49	91	4	-
1959	37	21	58	3	1	4	574	357	1,031	37	43	80	13	2
1960	37	17	54	2	-	2	568	455	1,023	36	42	78	6	-
1961	33	6	39	5	1	6	588	453	1,041	42	43	85	6	2
1962	25	9	34	2	4	6	589	457	1,046	39	44	83	6	-
1963	30	10	40	3	2	5	578	440	1,018	36	45	81	12	3
1964	21	21	42	5	2	7	554	425	979	42	44	86	6	-
1965	15	9	24	3	1	4	488	370	858	42	42	84	9	-
1966	22	10	32	1	1	2	431	331	762	41	41	82	11	1
1967	12	7	19	1	5	6	389	389	778	37	44	81	4	-

CARDIAC LIST

The Cardiac List, including children with rheumatic heart disease, children who had had rheumatic fever but had not developed rheumatic heart disease, children who had had chorea, and children with congenital heart disease, which list was commenced in 1959, was maintained and added to in 1967. Children with rheumatic heart disease and children with congenital heart disease were found by the Consultant Paediatrician, usually following examination by the general practitioner, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health or the school medical officer. In the absence of compulsory notification of rheumatic fever (which with its complication of rheumatic heart disease was responsible for 7,282 deaths in England and Wales in 1967), children who had had rheumatic fever were found as a result of information received from the Consultant Paediatrician, General Practitioners, School Nurses, Teachers, Education Welfare Officers and parents.

The value of the "Cardiac List" is to follow up those children suffering from established cardiac defects, and those who are under assessment by the paediatrician, in order to prevent recurrences and complications of the disease.

These are most often associated with infections. Many children are given "long term" treatment with penicillin for this reason, and it is of importance to ensure that the treatment prescribed is maintained. This is undertaken by the Health Visitor/School Nurse, and in addition a yearly assessment is carried out by the medical staff.

For the same reason, conditions which render the blood stream particularly liable to carry infection (known as "bacteraemia" and not causing any symptoms at the time) are supervised. Of these the most common are ear, nose and throat conditions, and dental extraction, and priority provision is made for children with cardiac defects. In order to limit the number of dental extractions performed on children with cardiac defects, parents are offered a six-monthly examination by the dental officer. During the period of dental extraction prophylactic penicillin cover is increased, or implemented, so that any bacterial contamination of the blood stream from infection in the mouth is quickly dealt with. It is of interest that the system of prophylaxis employed for some years in our own authority has at last gained official sanction as the method of choice ('Prevention of initial attacks and recurrences of rheumatic fever,' Min. of Health, May 1965) and this reflects the special interest of this Authority's medical staff in the prophylactic care of rheumatic heart disease.

SMOKING AND LUNG CANCER

The following illustrates the changes in the number of deaths over the last few years in England and Wales from lung cancer and from five other cancers and from five other causes:-

		1957	1967	% Change
Cancer of lung	...	19,119	28,188	47.4
Cancer of bowel	...	14,815	15,447	+ 4.3
Cancer of stomach	...	13,995	12,940	- 7.6
Cancer of breast	...	8,613	10,313	+19.8
Cancer of womb	...	3,939	3,854	- 2.1
Leukaemia	...	2,394	2,903	+21.3

		1957	1967	% Change
Rheumatic fever and				
Rheumatic heart disease	...	8,391	7,282	- 13.1
Home accidents	...	6,032	6,177	+ 2.0
Road accidents	...	4,808	7,098	+ 44.9
Tuberculosis	...	4,784	2,066	- 56.8
Poliomyelitis	...	226	Nil	- 100

THE "REST" (SEASIDE) CONVALESCENT HOME PORTHCAWL

18 patients were admitted to the Rest Home for periods of convalescence, the cost of their stay being borne by the Local Health Authority.

ASCERTAINMENT OF DEAFNESS

The early detection of impairment of hearing is most important, and if possible impairment should be detected before the child reaches the age of 12 months, the time at which speech normally develops. Therefore screening tests of hearing are carried out on children between the ages of 6 and 12 months, by the Health Visitors, either at the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics or at the child's home. If any child does not respond to the tests he is examined by the Medical Officer, the Speech Therapist, and the Audiometrician, at the School Clinic. Children belonging to the following groups in which there is an extra risk of deafness are also examined at the Clinic.

- (1) Family history of deafness.
- (2) Spastic children.
- (3) History of ear discharge.
- (4) Late talkers.
- (5) Children with defective speech.
- (6) Educationally Subnormal children.
- (7) History of certain maternal illness in pregnancy, e.g. German Measles.

If necessary children are referred to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist and after consultation between the Consultant and the Medical Officer are referred to Audiology Units for fuller assessment and advice.

Section 29. Domestic Help

All patients receiving Home Help were advised that the service was temporary and intended for cases of illness or disability of a temporary character. Where permanent help was needed patients were encouraged to make private arrangements.

The large number of patients needing assistance meant that all the Home Helps were fully occupied in dealing with current cases and new applications had to be considered in relation to the existing cases and to those on the waiting list.

Some applicants were found to qualify for help but had little or no entitlement to priority and remained at the bottom of the waiting list.

Home Helps are expected to carry out the ordinary day to day household duties, giving the same kind of attention as is normally provided in a home. Meals are prepared and cooked, the home kept clean, and any essential shopping done. Home Helps are not nurses and the scheme is not intended to provide a nursing or sitting-in service.

Some abuses of the service have come to light. Home Helps have been asked to undertake heavy cleaning work and in one case, to decorate the house. Others have acted as escorts to cases visiting hospitals for treatment. Home Helps are often asked to do what relatives refuse to do.

The Service needs constant supervision and the Home Help Organiser is fully occupied in dealing with the helps under her control and in seeing that satisfactory arrangements are made to provide help to the cases.

Of the 753 cases helped during 1967, 655 were provided with a free service while the remainder were variously assessed from a shilling or so a week to the full charge.

Section 51. Mental Health

(1) ADMINISTRATION.

(a) Committee responsible for service.

See page 2.

(b) Number and qualifications of staff employed in the Mental Health Service.

See pages 3 and 4.

(c) Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.

Co-ordination with the Regional Hospital Board mainly concerns the allocation of vacancies in hospitals for the mentally subnormal. At the end of the year 3 male and 2 female patients were awaiting urgent admission to hospital.

Co-ordination with Hospital Management Committees concerns the supervision of patients on licence or leave from mental hospitals and the furnishing of reports of home circumstances. The Mental Welfare Officers work in liaison with the medical staff of St. Cadoc's Hospital, Caerleon, who are consulted regularly and for whom visits are regularly made.

(d) Duties delegated to voluntary associations.

No duties are delegated to voluntary association.

(e) Whether arrangements have been initiated for the training of staff.

There is no scheme for the training of staff within the Authority. Unqualified staff are encouraged to take advantage of the facilities available under the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services; Post-Entry Training and Financial Assistance. One Officer is attending, full time, a course for the award of the Certificate in Social Work.

(2) ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

(a) *Under Section 28 National Health Service Act, 1946. Measures taken for prevention of mental illness, care and after care of the mentally ill and subnormal.*

The greater part of the Mental Welfare Officers' work now comes under this heading. Social problems often affecting the whole family are encountered when homes are visited following a patient's admission to hospital.

Regular visiting of the patients in their homes is maintained to support them until they are re-established in the community and in employment.

The Mental Welfare Officers attend weekly at St. Cadoc's Hospital, Caerleon for case conferences, prepare social reports, interview patients, and assist them with their many difficulties.

Care and after care is based on a good relationship between the Mental Welfare Officers, the patients, and their families, and this should be established as early as possible. It is therefore essential that there should be the closest co-operation between the hospitals and the local authority services especially over the notification of admission and discharge of patients.

(b) *Under the Mental Health Act, 1959.*

(i) Patients suffering from mental illness -

Apart from the acute cases involving urgent admission, applications for compulsory admission were only used after every effort had been made to obtain the co-operation of the patient, and to effect informal admission.

The number of patients admitted compulsorily to hospital was 31 made up as follows:-

Section 25 Mental Health Act 1959	...	3
Section 26 Mental Health Act 1959	...	Nil
Section 29 Mental Health Act 1959	...	28
Section 60 Mental Health Act 1959	...	Nil

The number of patients admitted informally to hospital was 99.

(ii) Persons suffering from subnormality -

The number of persons suffering from subnormality in the area of the Authority was 362.

3 cases were notified to the Authority under the Education Act 1944.

(iii) Persons under Guardianship -

There are no persons suffering from subnormality under guardianship.

(iv) Arrangements for carrying out the statutory duty to provide occupation and training for persons suffering from subnormality in the area of the Authority.

WESTFIELD TRAINING SCHOOL.

The Westfield Training School designed to accommodate 120 persons of all age groups was first occupied on the 24th September, 1962 and is sited on an area of approximately 2 acres on rising ground with fine views to the hills. The Building is of reinforced concrete construction, the slope of the land being utilised so that both floors are accessible from the ground thereby reducing physical problems of access in the case of handicapped persons.

The Nursery, Infant, Junior, Senior and Adult groups are engaged in various activities. The women and senior girls carry out cooking, dressmaking and laundry work and the men and senior boys are engaged in cleaning, gardening and woodwork. All those who are capable help in the kitchen and are given some domestic training. The work of the senior group has been directed with the view to transition to the domestic science unit in the case of the girls and the sheltered workshop in the case of the boys.

The men enjoy their recreation period in the grounds with cricket in summer and football in winter.

Speech training with the aid of a telephone installation designed for the purpose is very popular and adds considerably to the speech fluency of the children, making them less self conscious.

Pre-reading activities and number work are considerably helped by the instructional value of games. A few of the children are able to add figures in their heads. Art is making considerable progress, as are musical activities including the percussion band and singing.

During the summer an outing to Barry Island was arranged and the annual Christmas Party took place in December.

SHELTERED WORKSHOP.

The premises previously used as an Occupation Centre in Argyle Street, have now been adapted so as to provide Sheltered employment for some 20 persons. Laundry machinery has been installed and caters for all of the requirements of the Department. Up-to-date woodworking machinery has been provided in the workshop. A Superintendent (male) is in charge of the premises, assisted by a female supervisor.

RESIDENTIAL HOME FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

The Home which opened in 1965 and which offers accommodation on a long or short term basis for up to eight mentally handicapped children under the age of 16 years, continued to function smoothly and to provide a valuable service to the community.

RESIDENTIAL HOME FOR MENTALLY HANDICAPPED PERSONS

This home which opened in April of this year offers accommodation on a long or short term basis for up to eight mentally handicapped persons, 3 males and 5 females.

National Health Service Act 1946

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART II

Section 3. Provision of Hospital and Specialist Services

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

This clinic is conducted by the Local Health Authority for the Welsh Hospital Board and provides for the diagnosis and treatment of pre-school and school children.

Two sessions are attended each week at the Clytha Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic by a Medical Officer of the Local Health Authority. It is the practice to send all cases in which a second opinion is considered desirable to the Prince of Wales Hospital, where also all X-rays are carried out. Hospital treatment is carried out at the Prince of Wales Hospital, Rhydlafar, Cardiff.

Five physiotherapy sessions are held each week. Appliances and special shoes are obtained from the Prince of Wales Hospital, and shoes requiring special alterations are also sent there. Standard alterations to shoes are carried out locally by firms under contract with the Regional Hospital Board.

	Children under 1	Children 1 - 5	School Children	Total
Medical Officer's Session				
New Cases	37	293	189	519
Attendances	168	1,037	770	1,975
Physiotherapy Sessions				
New Cases	1	11	66	78
Attendances	79	312	650	1,041

ABNORMAL CONDITIONS FOUND AMONG CHILDREN ATTENDING ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

Condition	Under 5	5-14	Total	Condition	Under 5	5-14	Total
Genu valgum	72	27	99	Hammer Toe	37	11	48
Pes Planus	81	49	130	Torticollis	7	-	7
Calcaneus valgus	36	31	67	Painful heel	4	11	15
Genu varum	19	-	19	Hallux Valgus	-	6	6
Metatarsus varus	17	12	29	Pes cavus	1	5	6
Talipes	12	-	12	Other conditions	28	24	52

662 children under 5 years of age and 634 children aged 5-14 attended for applications of plasters and dressings following examination at the Orthopaedic Clinic.

AUXILIARY CLINIC

This Clinic is conducted by the Local Health Authority for the Welsh Hospital Board and provides for the diagnosis and treatment of expectant and other mothers and children under 5 years of age.

Two sessions are attended each week at the Clytha Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic by a medical officer of the Local Health Authority.

	Expectant Mothers	Other Mothers	Children under 5	Total
New Cases:				
Veneral	-	-	-	-
Non-venereal	22	74	-	96
	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Total
Attendances	1	-	127	128

OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Mr. N.K. Barber, Ophthalmic Surgeon in charge of the Ophthalmic Clinic for school children also saw 216 children under school age.

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINIC

Mr. J.L.D. Williams, and Mr. G.B. Leitch, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons in charge of the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic for school children, also saw 19 children under school age.

Registration of Nursing Homes

(Section 187 to 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936)

There are two Nursing Homes and two Maternity Homes within the area of the Local Health Authority. These Homes are inspected regularly.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

There are three Day Nurseries registered with the Local Health Authority under this Act, One Day Nursery has accommodation for 25 children, one for 10 and the other one for 16. Three persons were registered as Child-Minders offering accommodation for 21 children.

Regular visits are made to these by a Health Visitor/School Nurse. At all times during 1967 they were found to be entirely satisfactory.

Epileptics and Spastics

EPILEPTICS

There were 23 epileptics registered with the Welfare Department during the year, a decrease of 1 compared with 1966. Of those registered, 14 were male and 9 were female, 3 were suffering from major epilepsy and 20 from minor epilepsy.

The distribution of the cases according to age is as follows:-

	0-14	15-29	30-39	40-49	50-64	65 and over	TOTAL
Major Epilepsy	-	-	1	2	-	-	3
Minor Epilepsy	-	6	5	5	3	1	20

The position of the cases as regards employment is as follows:-

	Of pre-school or school age	In suitable employment	At present in employment which is likely to be irregular or temporary	Unemployment	Adults colonies in hospitals	TOTAL
Major Epilepsy	-	-	-	2	1	3
Minor Epilepsy	1	-	1	18	-	20

SPASTICS

There were 26 spastics registered with the Welfare Department during the year, the same number as in 1966. There must however be many more who are not known to the Department and it is possible that the Department could provide some services to individual spastics if they came forward.

Blind Persons

There were 408 blind and partially sighted persons registered with the Welfare Department during the year, compared with 396 in 1966. Of those registered 287 were blind and 121 partially sighted.

56 persons were examined during the year. Of these 29 were found to be blind and 22 to be partially sighted, the remaining 5 being not registered.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

(i)	Total number of cases notified during the year	-
(ii)	Number of cases in which -	
	(a) Vision lost	-
	(b) Vision impaired	-
	(c) Treatment continuing at end of year	-

National Assistance Act 1948

Section 47

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention

No orders were obtained under the above section for 1967.

SECTION C. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

SCARLET FEVER

40 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from scarlet fever during the year. Scarlet fever today is a mild illness and need give rise to no anxiety but it is not certain that the complications of scarlet fever, particularly rheumatic fever with its sequel of rheumatic heart disease and nephritis, are as diminished in importance as is the illness itself. It is still necessary to obtain medical advice in cases of scarlet fever and to carry out this advice.

WHOOPING COUGH

174 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from whooping cough during the year. Whooping cough is the main cause of bronchiectasis (lung abscess) and one of the causes of bronchitis. It is preventable by immunisation and now that immunisation against whooping cough is given to babies along with immunisation against diphtheria it is hoped that the number of notifications will fall.

MEASLES

961 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from measles during the year. Almost every child gets measles, usually before he goes to school, and as it is not a serious condition it is impossible to see why it is notifiable. In contrast rheumatic fever, which is the cause of rheumatic heart disease, is not notifiable although 7,282 people died of rheumatic heart disease in England and Wales in 1967.

DIPHTHERIA

No notifications were received during the year.

DYSENTRY

15 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from dysentery during the year. The majority of these cases were found in the course of routine investigation of persons who are showing no symptoms of intestinal disease. So far as Sonne dysentery at any rate is concerned the organism appears to be for the main part a commensal organism, that is to say an organism which occurs in the body without exerting any harmful effect.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION

2 notifications were received during the year.

ACUTE PNEUMONIA

5 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from acute pneumonia during the year.

SMALL POX

No notifications were received during the year.

ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS

No notifications were received during the year.

TYPHOID FEVER

No notifications were received during the year.

PARATYPHOID FEVER

No notifications were received during the year.

ERYSIPELAS

4 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from erysipelas during the year.

FOOD POISONING

33 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from food poisoning during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

21 persons were notified by doctors as suffering from tuberculosis during the year. Tuberculosis is discussed in Section B of the Report (General Provision of Health Services for the Area), under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act 1946 (Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care).

PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

No notifications were received during the year.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

No notifications were received during the year.

ANTHRAX

No notifications were received during the year.

MALARIA

No notifications were received during the year.

There follows a table of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the year.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

ANNUAL RETURN

Age Group	Scarlet fever		Whooping cough		Acute Poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal infection	
					Paralytic		Non-Paralytic									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	9	12	-	-	-	-	27	26	-	-	-	1	-	-
1 year	-	-	13	4	-	-	-	-	65	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 years	1	2	16	8	-	-	-	-	71	64	-	-	-	-	1	-
3 years	3	2	16	14	-	-	-	-	84	84	-	-	3	1	-	-
4 years	2	-	11	14	-	-	-	-	66	73	-	-	1	2	-	-
5-9 years	11	11	30	21	-	-	-	-	163	147	-	-	2	2	1	-
10-14 years	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	21	19	96	78	-	-	-	-	470	491	-	-	7	8	2	-

Age Groups					Acute encephalitis						Para-typhoid fever				Food	
	Acute Pneumonia	Small Pox	Infective		Post infectious		Typhoid fever	Erysipelas	Poisoning							
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	4
5-14 years	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
15-44 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2
45-64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Age unknow	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	19	14

Age Groups	Tuberculosis					
	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	1	-	-	-	-
2-4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9 years	1	1	-	-	-	-
10-14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34 years	4	2	-	-	-	1
35-44 years	1	1	-	-	-	-
45-54 years	-	-	-	1	-	-
55-64 years	2	1	-	-	-	1
65-74 years	1	-	-	-	1	2
75 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	6	-	1	1	4

Other notifiable diseases	
M	F
Puerperal pyrexia	
-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	
-	-
Anthrax	
-	-
Malaria	
-	-

SECTION D. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to Mr. A.E. Guild, B.Sc., M. Inst. C.E. the Engineer and Manager of the Newport & South Monmouthshire Water Board for the following information.

The water supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the area.

Talybont water has been treated by lime treatment at the purification plant to obviate any risk of plumbo solvency. Regular tests are carried out at the plant to ensure that the correct dosage is applied, and periodical tests are carried out on the treated water to ensure that the treatment is satisfactory.

There is nothing to report as regards any form of contamination.

Bacteriological and Chemical analyses have been periodically taken on all sources of supply and from each treatment plant.

AVERAGE CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF TREATED WATERS 1967

All Chemical results are expressed in parts per million

Appearance	Ynysyfro	Pantyreos	Wentwood	Talybont	Llandegfedd (Court Farm)	Blaen Bran	Rogerstone Grange	Whitemill	Michalestone
Colour	Very Slight Opalescence Slight Yellow	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
pH value	8.1	8.1	7.6	8.6	7.6	7.8	8.6	7.9	8.0
Total Dissolved Solids(dries at 180°C)	180	140	98	56	170	82	106	160	126
Suspended Matter (dried at 105°C)	0.6	Ni1	Ni1	0.7	Ni1	0.7	0.3	Ni1	1.0
Chloride as Chlorine	12	10	12	8	11	8	13	12	14
Ammoniacal Nitrogen (free ammonia ex- pressed as N)	0.017	0.012	0.090	0.009	0.015	0.006	0.010	0.010	0.022
Albuminoid Nitrogen (expressed as N)	0.115	0.055	0.089	0.067	0.081	0.067	0.050	0.057	0.110
Nitrate (expressed as N)	0.94	0.95	0.94	0.19	0.85	0.24	2.1	2.2	0.98
Nitrite (expressed as N)	0.003	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	0.002	Ni1	Ni1
Hardness, Total(ex- pressed as CaCO ₃)	158	130	81	40	126	59	85	144	106
Hardness, Carbonate (expressed as CaCO ₃)	130	104	57	30	67	40	58	110	80
Hardness,Noncarbonate (expressed as CaCO ₃)	28	26	24	10	59	19	27	34	26
Iron(expressed as Fe)	0.13	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.11	0.06	0.10
Manganese (expressed as Mn)	0.01	Ni1	0.005	0.007	0.01	Ni1	0.02	Ni1	0.01
Residual Aluminium (expressed as Al)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	0.21	0.06	0.19	0.07	0.11	0.01
Lead(expressed as Pb)	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1
Zinc(expressed as Zn)	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Ni1	Trace	Ni1	Ni1
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate Solution in 4-hrs. at 27°C	0.84	0.46	0.49	0.65	0.30	0.27	0.28	0.40	0.50
Free Carbon Dioxide (expressed as CO ₂)	2.0	1.5	3.0	Ni1	3.5	1.5	Ni1	3.0	1.5

N.A. - Not applicable

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION RELATING TO THE SUPPLY.

<i>Number of Houses Supplied</i> - from Public Water Mains	...	34,592
- by means of Stand Pipes	...	Nil
<i>Population Supplied</i> - (within the area of the Borough)	...	113,100

NEWPORT RAINFALL

The following table showing average monthly and annual rainfall over the last 79 years and monthly and annual rainfall for 1967 at the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board's Friars Street works, may be of interest.

		<i>79 years Average</i>	<i>1967</i>
January	...	4.10	2.65
February	...	2.92	6.31
March	...	2.87	3.14
April	...	2.57	1.66
May	...	2.72	6.18
June	...	2.27	0.80
July	...	3.03	2.54
August	...	3.88	2.11
September	...	3.21	5.06
October	...	4.30	9.20
November	...	4.07	1.98
December	...	4.59	3.25
Whole Year	...	40.53	44.88

It will be seen that over the 79 year period the six driest months are February to July inclusive and the six wettest months are August to January inclusive. September however approximates more closely to the six driest months than to the five other wettest months over the period of 79 years. It would perhaps be better therefore to say that there are seven comparatively dry months. February to July inclusive, and September, and five comparatively wet months, August and October to January inclusive. The variations between the amounts of rainfall in the various months over the 79 year period are so wide that large alterations over a long period would be needed to cause much change in the present pattern.

Over a number of years it can safely be said that most Februaries will be comparatively dry and most Augusts comparatively wet, but no prognostications can be made for any one year. 1967 proved to be a wetter than average year, although seven months were drier than the 79 year average and five were wetter. The total rainfall for the year (44.88 inches) was 110.7 per cent of the 79 average (40.53 inches). In the first half of the year three months were wetter than the 79 year average and three were drier and the total rainfall for the first half of the year (20.74 inches) was 118.8 per cent of the 79 year average (17.45 inches). However, in the second half of the year, four months were drier than the 79 year average and two were wetter but the total rainfall for the second half of the year (24.14 inches) was 104.5 per cent of the 79 year average (23.08 inches).

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (Including Inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises	Number on Register	Number		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	379	309	7	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	19	10	1	-
Total -	407	324	8	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	2	2	-	1	-
Ineffective Drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ...	3	3	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	6	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	3	3	-	1	-
Total -	15	15	-	3	-

PART VII OF THE ACT

Nature of Work	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of Instances of work in un. wholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel	7	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains & furniture hangings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed Toys	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	-	-	-	-	-

SECTION E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Summary of samples taken with results

A. FORMAL AND INFORMAL SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST FOLLOWING ROUTINE SAMPLING

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	In-formal	Formal		
MILK	111	120		
DAIRY PRODUCTS (including Ice Cream)				
Ice Cream	22	1		
Ice Cream Powder		1		
Ice Lolly	1			
Butter	2			
Whiskit	1			
Skimmed Milk Powder	2			
Freezed Dried Whole Egg	1			
Albumins	1			
Clotted Cream	1			
Cheese	4			
Yoghurt	1			
Lolly Mixture	1			
Dairy Cream	1			
Cream	1			
Cream Cheese with Pineapple	1			
Cheese with Beer	1			
Welsh Rarebit	1			
Lard	1			
Margarine	1			

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	In-formal	Formal		
MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTS				
Minced Beef	1			
Paella		1		
Beef Sausage	1	1		
Pork & Chicken sausage	1			
Pork Sausage		1		
Steak & Kidney Pie	3			
Corned Beef	1			
Tinned Fish	2			
Sandwich Spreads	5			
Tinned Chicken Capri	1			
Tinned Chicken Jelly	1			
Tinned Minced Turkey in Jelly	1			
Pork Luncheon Meat	1			
Chooped Ham with Pork	1			
Curry with Chicken and Mushroom	1			
Fried Ham Burgers with Gravy	1			
Grilled Steak with Onions and Gravy	1			
Minced Beef with Onions and Gravy		1		
Mussels in Vinegar	1			
Crispy Cod Fries		1		
Dehydrated Meat	1			
Frozen Beef Steaklets		1		
Tinned Octopus	1			
Tinned Shrimp and Chow Mein	1			
WINES, SPIRITS AND OTHER BEVERAGES				
Spirits	1	17		
Wines	6			
Tea	1			
Soft Drinks	2			
Cola & Rum	1			
Tinned Fruit Juice	2			
Hot Coffee	2			
Hot Chocolate	2			
Ginger Ale	1			
Ground Chicory	1			
Tinned Chocolate Flavoured Drink	1			
Milk Shake Syrup	1	1		
Lager & Lime	1			
Grape Soda Drink	1			
Banana Drink	1			

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	In-formal	Formal		
WINES, SPIRITS AND OTHER BEVERAGES (Continued)				
Fruit Crush	1	1	1 Informal Sample declared to contain 3.6 mgms of Vitamin 'C' per fluid oz. - only 2.3 mgms found - a deficiency of 36%	Further formal sample taken as shown, proved satisfactory.
Health Vita	1			
Rum Flavoured Drink		1		
Blackcurrant Health Drink	1			
JAMS, PRESERVES AND TABLE JELLIES				
Jellies	2			
Jam	1			
Table Jelly Crystals	1			
Mincemeat	1			
Jiffy Jelly	1			
SALAD CREAMS, SPICES AND VINEGAR				
Sea Salt	1			
Spaghetti Sauce Seasoning	1			
Black Pepper	1			
Fruit Sauce	1			
Seasonings	6			
Protein Meat	1			
Plasmal	1			
Stabrite	1			
Potato Salad Dressing	1			
Cole Slaw Salad Dressing	1			
Spanish Salad Dressing	1			
Mixed Pickle	1			
Sour Cream Sauce	1			
Sauce Tartare	1			
Mint Jelly	1			
CEREAL AND FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS				
Fruit and Nut Breakfast Food	1			
Farina	1			
Semolina	1			
Bakers Flour	1			
Shredded Wheat	1			
Starch Reduced Crispbread	1			
Rye Crispbread	1			
Wheatmeal Bread	1			
Milk Bread	1			

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	In-formal	Formal		
CEREAL AND FARINACEOUS PRODUCTS (Continued)				
Biscuits	1	1		
Puff Pastry	1			
Medras Poppadums	1			
Gooseberry Crunchy Sponge	1			
Fruit Malt Loaf	1			
Fresh Cream Cake	1			
Honey Cake	1			
VEGETABLES & FRUIT				
Potato Crisps	1			
Mashed Potato Powder	1			
Tinned Fruit	1			
Tinned New Potatoes	1			
Cut Mixed Peel	1			
Mixed Dried Fruit	2			
Dehydrated Potato	1			
Tinned Vegetables	1			
Apples	2*			
* 1 of 2 samples also examined for Pesticide residues proved satisfactory				
FOOD COLOURINGS (Decorations and Flavourings)				
Food Colours	6			
Merlgapau	1			
Invert Sugar	1			
Dessicated Coconut	1			
Almond Marzipan	1			
Cake Covering	1			
Flavoured Food Colouring	2			
SWEETS AND CHOCOLATE				
Various Chocolate Bars	3			
Miniature Sweet Bottles	1			
Junior Sweet Shops	1			
Crystallised Fruits	1			
Lollipops	1			
Chocolate Christmas Novelty	1			
SOUPS				
Hot Soup	1			
Tinned Soup	3			
DRUGS AND MEDICINES				
Tetracycline Tablets	1			
Saccharin Tablets	1			
Stomach Digestive Powder	1			
Cough Mixture	1			
Laxatives	1			
Golden Eye Ointment	1			
Indian Cerate Ointment	1			

Description of Sample	Number taken		Results of any samples which were not genuine	Action taken following unsatisfactory samples
	In-formal	Formal		
DRUGS AND MEDICINES (Continued)				
Bronchial Emulsion	1			
Bismag Tablets	1			
Drapolene	1			
Selsum	1			
Seconal Sodium	1			
Librium	1			
Sulphamezathene tablets	1			
Diobalm Tablets	1			
Salurin Tablets	1			
MISCELLANEOUS				
Tinned Baby Food	2	1		
Aluminium Teapot	1			
Demerara Sugar	1			
Plum Pudding	1			
Cooking Oil		1		

B. FOODSTUFFS SOLD TO THE PUBLIC AND COMPLAINTS RECEIVED FROM PURCHASERS

1. NOT SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
Bacon	1	Unsound	Conclusion - not unsound, but not fresh. No action taken - Refrigeration breakdown.
Bread	4	1 Contained Grease 1 Contained piece of Glass 1 Contained Black Mark 1 Containing Maggots	No action possible - insufficient evidence available. No action taken owing to element of doubt as to source of entry of glass to bread. No action because of insufficient evidence. Proved to be caraway seeds not maggots
Corned Beef	5	1 Discoloured 1 Mouldy 1 Contaminated 1 Contained a Black Patch 1 Peculiar Taste	Not harmful - part of meat. No action - mould proved to be edible grease. No action - satisfactory explanation - presence of a lymph gland - not harmful. Not harmful - part of meat. No action - insufficient evidence available.
Cottage Pie	1	Contained Hair	Warning letter sent to manufacturer.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
Chicken	1	Unsound	Complainant accepted replacement from retailer.
Chips	1	Greaseproof Bag Inadequate Outer Wrapper newspaper	Verbal Notice given to retailer to use sufficient greaseproof paper for wrapping.
Meat	1	Condition Queried	No action - condition satisfactory.
Milk Bottle	1	Contained Glass	Not submitted - only empty bottle available with few glass splinters. Bottlers notified who undertook to take all precautions to avoid a similar occurrence.
Pineapple Pieces (tinned)	1	Contained Wasp	No action. Product canned in Malasia.
Pork	1	Contained concealed abscess	Investigated - unable to trace source of supply to butcher - no remaining portions. Butcher could not have known presence of abscess.
Salmon (tinned)	1	Contained alleged Glass	No action necessary - 'glass' proved to be crystals common to salmon.
Steak and Kidney Pie	3	1 Contained piece of hide 1 Contained piece of wood 1 Condition queried	Warning letter sent to manufacturers. Warning letter sent to manufacturers who received frozen meat from Australia. No action - unable to trace supplier (mobile shop).
Lemonade Bottle	1	Dirty Top	Bottlers contacted and complainant notified of action taken.
Orange Juice	1	Contained a Wasp	Warning letter sent to producer.
Bun	1	Contained Wasp's Head	Retailer advised re protection of food from insects.
Pie	1	Contained Wasp's Head	Warning letter sent to manufacturer/retailer.
Pasty	1	Containing an Insect	No action at request of complainant.
Breast of Lamb	1	Offensive Smell	No action - unable to substantiate condition at time of purchase.

Description of Foodstuff	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
Chocolate	1	Contained Maggots	Unable to establish exact source of supply to retailer.
Coconut	1	Contained Piece of Steel	Insufficient evidence available hence no action justified.

2. SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC ANALYST.

Description of Foodstuffs	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
Aspirin	1	Genuine	
Bread	5	1 Contained Bandage 1 Contained Fibrous Brown Material 1 Contained piece of String 1 Mouldy 1 Mouldy	Warning letter sent to baker. Warning letter sent to bakers. Warning letter sent to bakers. Warning letter sent to retailer. Warning letter sent to Manufacturer and retailer.
Corned Beef	4	1 Offensive Smell 1 Contained Mould 1 Genuine 1 Contained a piece of cloth	No action. Inconclusive evidence. Referred to Welsh Board of Health - canned overseas. Referred to Welsh Board of Health.- Warning letter sent to importers.
Cake	2	1 Mouldy 1 Genuine	Warning letter sent to manufacturer/retailer.
Bacon	2	1 - Rancidity and Decomposition were absent - slight greenish patches common to pork products 1 Genuine	Packers notified.
Butter	2	1 Genuine 1 Mouldy	Warning letter sent to retailer.
Beef and Potato Pie	1	Mouldy	Warning letter sent to manufacturers
Cornish Pasty	1	Genuine	
Evaporated Milk	1	Genuine	
Demerara Sugar	1	Genuine	

Description of Foodstuffs	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
* Duck Pieces	1	Mouldy	Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £15.
Coffee Layer Cake	1	Mouldy	Warning Letter sent to Manufacturer.
Fish Cake	1	Genuine	
Chips (Cooked in oil - reported below)	1	Unsound	Warning letter sent to fish fryer.
Milk	7	1 Contained Playing Card 1 Soil and Algae coated with some milk solids 1 Dirty Milk Bottle 1 Coloured Pink (caused by presence of blood) 1 Genuine 1 Dirty Milk Bottle 1 Contained Fly	Bottler prosecuted - Fined £5. Warning letter sent to bottlers. Warning letter sent to producers to improve method of inspection after cleansing. Producer contacted for investigation unable to trace source of blood. Warning letter sent to producer. No action - inconclusive evidence.
Pork Pies	4	1 Contained Animal Hair 1 Mouldy * 1 Mouldy 1 Mouldy	Warning letter sent to manufacturers. Warning letter sent to retailer. Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £10. Retailer Prosecuted - Fined £2.
Pies	2	1 Mouldy 1 Genuine	Unable to establish condition of pie at time of purchase, hence no legal action possible.
Meat (tinned) (ox Tongue)	1	Contained a screw	Canners prosecuted - Fined £10.
Frozen Rissole	1	Contained Cardboard	Warning letter sent to packers.
Jam Slice	1	Mouldy	Warning letter sent to retailer/manufacturer.
Pikelets	1	Mouldy	Warning letter sent to retailer.
Meat Pasties (3 - 5 broken portions)	1	Peculiar Taste caused by incipient decomposition	Warning letter sent to retailer.
Pressed Ox Tongue	1	Contained a Metal Bolt	Canners prosecuted - Fined £10.
Lemmonade	1	Genuine	
Oil (Cooking)	1	Rancid	Further sample taken proved satisfactory.

Description of Foodstuffs	No. rec'd	Nature of Complaint	Action taken
Shepherd's Pie	1	Genuine	
Sausages	1	Mouldy	Warning letter sent to retailer.
Steak and Kidney Pie	2	1 Mouldy * 1 Offensive smell - Meat Decomposed	Warning letter sent to retailer and manufacturer. Retailers prosecuted - Fined £20 plus £10. 10s. 0d. costs.
Sherry	1	Green in Colour	Warning letter to Bottlers.
Sweets	1	Genuine	
Twiglets (Biscuits)	1	Contained Beetles	Warning to Manufacturers.
Yoghurt	1	Mouldy	Warning letter sent to retailer.
Munchies (pkt)	1	Contained Maggots	Warning letter sent to manufacturer and retailer.
Bottle of Tablets (Drug)	1	Contained live Beetles	Legal proceedings proposed. Evidence considered by Town Clerk's Dept., and decision made not to prosecute.

* Legal Proceedings taken in 1968, hence not shown under Prosecutions for Breaches' of the Law.

Grand Total	Informal	Formal	Total
Number of samples submitted to Public Analyst	363	151	514
Number found genuine ...	322	151	473
Number found adulterated ...	41	-	41
Percentage adulterated ...	11.29	-	7.98

PROSECUTIONS FOR BREACHES OF THE LAW

Prosecutions under	Commodity	Result
Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959	Milk Bottle	Producer Fined £5 for using a milk bottle which was not in a thorough state of cleanliness before use - contained a playing card.
Food and Drugs Act 1955 Section 2 (1)	Canned Ox Tongue Pieces	Canners fined £10 for selling a can of ox tongue pieces which contained a screw.

continued/-

Prosecutions under	Commodity	Result
Food and Drugs Act 1955 Section 2 (1)	* Crumpet	Retailer fined £5 plus costs for selling a crumpet which contained a metal price tag pin.
-ditto-	Pork Pie	Retailer fined £2 for selling a pork pie which contained mould.
-ditto-	* Sausage Roll	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £10 for selling sausage roll which contained the body of a spider.
-ditto-	* Jam Puff	Manufacturer/Retailer fined £10 for selling a Jam Puff which contained mould.
-ditto-	* Leg of Lamb	Retailer fined £10 for selling a leg of lamb containing partly digested grass as from an animal's stomach.
-ditto-	* Lollipop - Drink on a Stick	Manufacturer fined £10 for selling a Lollipop - which contained a piece of metal
-ditto-	Canned Ox Tongue	Canners fined £10 for selling a can of ox tongues which contained a metal bolt.

* Consumer Complaints lodged in 1966

Prosecutions under	Offence	Result
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 - Regs. Nos. 6(1); 14(2); 14(5); 16(2); 16(3); 16(4); and 23	(1) Kitchen Table Dirty (2) External Water Closet compartment - dirty and insufficiently lighted. (3) Absence of 'Wash Your Hands' notice near sanitary convenience. (4) Sink used as wash hand basin - dirty. (5) Adequate supply of hot water not provided to sink. (6) Absence of soap, nail brush and towel at sink. (7)(a) Broken ceiling plaster and window woodwork to kitchen. (b) Broken floor leading from kitchen to yard.	Proprietor Prosecuted - Fined £12

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK.

As will be seen from the following table, 191 samples of Designated milks have been submitted for examination. 16 samples proved to be unsatisfactory.

Designation of Milk	No. of samples taken	Results of Examination	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised ...	169	153	16
Sterilized ...	21	21	-
Ultra Heat Treated ...	1	1	-
	191	175	16

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT, ETC.) REGULATIONS 1959.

76 samples (including four samples of bulk ice cream) were examined during the year. Of these 57 were regarded as satisfactory, but 19 reduced the methylene blue in 2 hours or less.

THE FOOD STANDARDS (ICE CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1959.

23 informal samples (including one sample of bulk ice cream) were taken during the year. All proved to be satisfactory.

FOOD INSPECTION.

4,965 inspections and visits have been made to some twenty different classes of premises where food is prepared, stored and/or exposed for sale.

SHELL FISH.

There are no shell fish beds or layings within the Borough or Port of Newport.

PUBLIC SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

The Public Slaughterhouse closed on 31st March, 1967. The number of animals slaughtered in 1967 to the date of closure was 688 beasts, 109 calves, 1312 pigs and 2999 sheep and lambs.

PRIVATE SLAUGHTERHOUSE.

7943 pigs were slaughtered at the bacon factory at Maesglas, which also closed on 23rd June, 1967.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1967

The work carried out by the Public Health Inspectorate in Housing, the administration of the Food and Drugs Act, the control of Atmospheric Pollution and Noise, Pest Control and other aspects of environmental hygiene is described in the following pages.

Continued progress was made in the enforcement of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and details of the year's operation of the Act are given at the end of the report.

3,209 complaints relating to all aspects of the work were investigated an increase of 168 complaints as compared with 1966.

1845 sanitary defects were remedied during the year, details of which are included in the following table.

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIED, ETC., COMPARING THE YEARS 1966 AND 1967.		1966	1967
<u>Exterior</u>			
Chimney stacks rebuilt or repaired		19	23
Roofs repaired or renewed		161	130
Rainwater pipes and eaves gutters renewed or repaired		118	85
Walls - rebuilt or repaired		24	32
rendered for the prevention of dampness		14	12
external plastering repaired		13	15
damp proof courses inserted		85	126
Outbuildings repaired		1	-
Obstructive outbuildings demolished		3	-
Yards, passages, etc., paved or repaired		23	16
<u>Interior</u>			
Doors and frames renewed or repaired		51	33
Floors renewed or repaired		41	35
Floors ventilated		-	1
Grates or ovens renewed or repaired		11	18
Internal plastering (walls) repaired or replastered		18	55
Internal plastering (Ceilings) repaired or replastered		35	38
Lighting or Ventilation of rooms improved		1	3
Staircases repaired		5	4
Staircases Renewed		-	-
Windows and frames renewed or repaired		116	80
Window cords renewed		27	65
<u>Drainage</u>			
New drains constructed		1	2
Drains cleansed		405	440
Drains reconstructed		6	20
Drains repaired		48	64
Drains tested		55	111
Street Gullies cleansed		-	25
Gullies cleansed		34	3
Gullies renewed or repaired		4	15
Inspection chambers provided or repaired		39	23
Intercepting traps provided or repaired		1	1
Lavatory basins or bath waste pipes trapped or repaired		11	6
Carried forward		1,370	1,481

continued/-

NUISANCES ABATED AND SANITARY DEFECTS REMEDIES, ETC., COMPARING THE YEARS 1965 AND 1966		1966	1967
Brought forward		1,370	1,481
<u>Drainage cont.</u>			
Soil pipes or ventilating shafts fixed or repaired		15	20
Sink troughs provided		2	2
Sink troughs trapped or waste pipes repaired		10	11
<u>Water Closets</u>			
Additional Water closets provided		1	1
Water closet buildings repaired		4	16
Seats, doors renewed or repaired		11	8
Lighting and ventilation of water closet improved		-	1
Water closets reconstructed		-	3
Lighting and Ventilation of water closets improved		-	1
Water closet pans cleansed		12	8
New water closet pans and traps fixed		17	16
Flushing apparatus renewed		8	20
Flushing apparatus repaired		25	11
<u>Miscellaneous Repairs & Nuisances Abated</u>			
Storage accommodation provided or improved		1	-
Refuse Bins provided		-	7
Accumulations removed		92	63
Animals, nuisances from abated		7	3
Overcrowding abated		4	4
Water supply provided		-	-
Water taps or pipes repaired		22	12
Other repairs and nuisances abated		174	157
TOTALS -		1,775	1,845

HOUSING

CLEARANCE AREAS.

The Frederick Street/Portland Street/Broad Street Clearance Areas referred to in the 1966 Report were the subject of a Public Inquiry on 3rd January. The Compulsory Purchase Order was however subsequently confirmed by the Secretary of State for Wales and become operative on 19th May.

Further Clearance Areas in the Pillgwenlly Main Area were declared during the year as follows:-

- (1) Baldwin Street: Nos. 41 - 53 Baldwin Street
Number of houses - 7. Number of occupants - 27
- (2) Alma Street/Kirby Street: Nos. 65 - 69 Alma Street and Nos. 6 - 10 Kirby Street
Number of houses - 8. Number of occupants - 23
- (3) Tredegar Street/Ruperra Street: Nos. 2 and 3 Tredegar Street and Nos. 33 - 39
Ruperra Street
Number of houses - 9. Number of occupants - 36
- (4) Bolt Street: Nos. 2 and 3
- (5) Bolt Street: Nos. 8 - 18
- (6) Bolt Street: Nos. 30 - 32
- (7) Bolt Street/Canal Terrace: Nos. 36 - 39 Bolt Street and Nos. 6,7 and 9 Canal
Terrace
- (8) Canal Terrace: Nos. 1 - 4

Clearance Areas Nos. 4 - 8 above together with adjoining land were made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order confirmed by the Council on 12th September and submitted to the Secretary of State for Wales for confirmation. Total No. of Houses in areas subject to the Compulsory Purchase Order - 37. Total No. of occupants - 132.

Following objections received by the Secretary of State, Clearance Areas Nos. 1 - 3 above were the subject of a Public Inquiry held on 22nd August but the Secretary of State's decision had not been made known by the end of the year.

St. Michael Street Clearance Area: Nos. 40 - 44 St. Michael Street were demolished during the year.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

Action under the Housing Act, 1957 resulted in Eight Demolition Orders and Twenty-four Closing Orders being made. Eight Closing Orders were revoked after the houses had been made fit for human habitation.

Eighty-three families comprising two hundred and thirty-four persons were re-housed by the Council.

HOUSES REPAIRED - PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

737 houses were repaired, 191 by the Corporation either in default or at the owners request. Repairs carried out to roofs numbered 130 and 126 damp proof courses were inserted. It was necessary to serve 451 Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936 in connection with these repairs. Also 335 Notices were served under the Newport Corporation (General Powers) Act, 1934 in connection with the repair and cleansing of drains.

Following non-compliance with Statutory Notices under the Public Health Act, 1936, it was necessary to apply to the Magistrates for Nuisance Orders in nine cases with the following results.

7 Days Order plus 4/-d. costs	1
28 Days Order ...	3
28 Days Order plus 4/-d. costs	4
42 Days Order plus 4/-d, costs	1

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION - HOUSING ACTS 1961 AND 1964.

During the year action was taken to deal with unsatisfactory conditions in further houses which became known as being in multiple occupation. In some cases informal approaches to owners resulted in additional facilities being installed and overcrowding abated. It was necessary, however, to serve 11 Statutory Notices, 3 under Section 15 requiring additional facilities, 2 under Section 16 requiring provision of means of escape in case of fire and 6 under Section 19 limiting the number of individuals permitted to occupy the houses.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There is now only one registered Common Lodging House within the Borough with accommodation for 30 lodgers.

Seventeen visits were made to these premises to ensure that they were maintained in accordance with the Byelaws.

SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There are three Seamen's Lodging Houses with accommodation for 62 seamen, registered with the Council under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

Eleven visits were made to these premises during the year and informal action only was necessary to ensure that a satisfactory standard was maintained.

CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

Only one licensed site accommodating 8 caravans now remains in the Borough.

On a number of occasions during the year it was necessary to take action to remove caravan dwellers who occupied land within the Borough without authority. 74 Caravans removed: 39 - after service of notice. 35 - verbal notices. These itinerants give rise to nuisances and cause considerable annoyance to residents and considerable work is involved in cleaning up the sites after their eviction.

RENT ACT, 1957.

During the year, applications were received from owners and tenants under the Housing and Rent Act Regulations, as listed below:-

Part 1 - Applications for certificates of disrepair.

(1) Number of applications for certificates	Nil
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(2)	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
(3)	Number of decisions to issue certificates -	
	(a) in respect of some but not all defects	Nil
	(b) in respect of all defects	-
(4)	Number of Undertakings given by landlords under paragraph of the First Schedule	Nil
(5)	Number of Undertakings refused by Local Authority under provision to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
(6)	Number of certificates issued	Nil

Part II - Applications for cancellation of certificates.

(7)	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	One
(8)	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	One
(9)	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	Nil
(10)	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

54 houses were inspected to ascertain the estimated life of each property in connection with applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants.

INSPECTION OF HOUSES FOR THE PURPOSE OF COUNCIL MORTGAGES.

All houses constructed prior to 1919 which are the subject of loan applications are now inspected by the Public Health Inspectorate to assess:-

(1) Fitness.

(2) The extent of repairs necessary to ensure that subject to reasonable care and maintenance the houses will remain fit for human habitation for a period in excess of that of the loan.

314 houses were so inspected during the year.

The inspection of pre 1919 constructed houses subject to existing Corporation Mortgage Loans was also commenced this year to ensure that the houses were maintained in a fit and satisfactory condition.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

FOOD PREMISES.

The number of food premises in the register maintained by the department stood at 1691 at the end of the year and consisted of:-

Bakehouses	...	...	15
Butchers	...	...	115
Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	100
Fish and Fruit	...	...	174
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	27
Ice Cream	...	...	373
Provision Shops and Stores	...	...	451
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	...	97
Miscellaneous	...	...	339
			<u>1,691</u>

one hundred and twenty-six of which are registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved meat, fish or other food intended for the purpose of sale.

A total of 4,965 visits (as shown in the table below) were made by your officers in connection with the inspection and supervision of the preparation, handling and storage of food. In addition 530 visits were made to the Public Analyst, Public Health Laboratory and interviewing members of the public in connection with the sampling of foods and the investigation of complaints.

		Visits	Re-visits
Dairies, Milkshops, Milk Distributors	...	199	5
Bakehouses	...	22	28
Butchers' Premises	...	343	82
Cattle Market	...	13	2
Cooked Meat Shops	...	45	7
Fish and Fruit Premises	...	75	7
Fried Fish Shops	...	115	20
Food vehicles and Meat in Transit	...	194	23
Ice Cream Premises and vehicles	...	107	13
Provision Market	...	34	10
Provision Shops and Stores	...	688	223
Restaurants and Kitchens	...	432	172
Slaughterhouses (Public)	...	106	192
Slaughterhouses (Private)	...	150	146
Other Food Stores	...	159	33
Labelling of Food	...	25	2
Merchandise Marks Act	...	167	9
Works and School Canteens	...	15	1
Wholesale Meat Depots	...	1,089	11
Railway Station re food	...	1	-
		3,979	986

The continued enforcement of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, has resulted generally in the improved standards in all food premises being maintained.

In the case of all new or altered food premises, detailed plans are passed to this department for examination and comment at the time of submission to the Council and as a result compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was discussed with the firms concerned and many amendments and improvements were incorporated to satisfy our requirements.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960.

87 Notices including 14 second notifications were served and 62 were complied with during the year.

Legal proceedings were taken against the proprietor of a restaurant for offences under the Regulations, and fines of £1. 10s. 0d. were imposed for each of eight offences.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING.

151 Formal and 363 Informal Samples of a wide variety of foods and drugs were taken and submitted for analysis by your Inspectors during the year. Details of these samples, the results of the analyses and of action taken on unsatisfactory samples are contained on pages 63 - 73 of this report.

FOOD COMPLAINTS.

The increase in complaints lodged by members of the public which first became apparent in 1964 was maintained. 76 such complaints were investigated.

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of nine complaints, resulting in nine convictions with fines totalling £72 plus costs in one case.

Details of the complaints and of the action in each case are set out on pages 67 - 72 of this Report.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir and the Bacon Factory up to the dates of closure of those premises was - Public Abattoir (5,108 as against 27,087), and in the number of pigs slaughtered at the Bacon Factory (7,943 as against 21,738 in 1966).

Details of the animals inspected and the amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption are shown in the following tables.

(1) NUMBER OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED.

Description	Public Slaughterhouse	Private Slaughterhouse	Total
Beasts	688	-	688
Calves	109	-	109
Pigs	1,312	7,943	9,255
Sheep and Lambs	2,999	-	2,999
	5,108	7,943	13,051

(2) AMOUNT IN LBS. CONDEMNED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Description	Public Slaughterhouse	Private Slaughterhouse	Private Premises	Total
Beef and Veal	4,315	-	3,345	7,660
Pork	1,022	2,440	2,024	5,486
Mutton and Lamb	858	-	473	1,331
	6,195	2,440	5,842	14,477

(3) ENTIRE CARCASSES CONDEMNED.

Reason	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Total
Bruising	1	-	1	-	2
Emaciation	-	-	2	2	4
Fever	-	1	-	1	2
Immaturity	-	2	-	-	2
Moribund	-	-	1	-	1
Oedema	1	-	4	6	11
Pyæmia	-	-	3	-	3
Septicæmia	-	-	1	-	1
Septic Pleurisy	-	-	-	1	1
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	1	-	1
Tumours	-	-	3	-	3
Total -	2	3	16	10	31

(4) CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Beasts	Calves	Pigs	Sheep & Lambs	Goats	Horses
Number killed	688	109	9,255	2,999	-	-
Number inspected	688	109	9,255	2,999	-	-
<u>All diseases (except tuberculosis and Cysticercosis). Whole carcasses condemned</u>	2	3	16	10	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	330	4	1,610	419	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	47.99	3.69	17.98	13.97	-	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

In the case of whole carcasses, the diseases or conditions giving rise to the necessity for condemnation are shown.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, WASTE FOOD ORDER.

A check was made on all Pig Keepers to ensure that the requirements of the Waste Food Order were being carried out. This was carried out in conjunction with the Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

OTHER FOOD CONDEMNED.

In addition to the meat condemned at the Public Abattoir and the Bacon Factory, the undermentioned foods were also found to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed by the Local Authority.

Description	Amount in lbs. condemned due to Damage and/or Decomposition	Premises
Fish	739	Private
Other Foods	13,522	Private
Tinned Foods	11,192	Private
	25,453	

MILK.

There are 16 dairies (including one pasteurising plant) registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959.

231 Formal and Informal samples were taken for the purpose of chemical analysis and all proved to be satisfactory.

191 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and 175 conformed with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960. 16 failed one of the two tests to which they were submitted; all the unsatisfactory samples were taken from dispensing and vending machines.

ICE CREAM.

There are 372 ice cream premises in the Borough (7 manufacturers/retailers and 365 retailers).

23 samples were taken for the purposes of the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959, all of which were satisfactory.

76 samples were taken for bacteriological examination for the purposes of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations. The results were as follows:-

<i>Grade I</i>	<i>Grade II</i>	<i>Grade III</i>	<i>Grade IV</i>
52	5	6	13

In the case of samples in Grades III and IV the conditions of manufacture and storage were investigated and follow-up samples proved satisfactory. Advice given on precautions to be taken to ensure satisfactory standard.

RODENT CONTROL - SURFACE.

The following extracts from Form 1.R.31 as supplied to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food summarises the work carried out under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS -		
1. Number of properties in district	40,269	21
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	2,455	2
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	1,017	2
(ii) Mice	160	2
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notifi- cation	36	-
b. Number infested by (i) Rats	13	-
(ii) Mice	1	-

SEWERS.

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? YES

Free treatments were carried out to eradicate the infestations in all the premises affected.

RODENT CONTROL IN SEWERS.

Surface infestation is closely linked with the rat population in the sewers and for this reason systematic baiting of the manholes on the main sewerage system and out falls was carried out during the year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

A number of proposals for the installation of new boiler plant and the construction of chimneys were approved during the year (with modifications where necessary).

Warnings were issued in a small number of instances in respect of contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations.

It was necessary to take action to deal with a number of smoke nuisances (particularly at scrap metal dealers premises) during the year.

NUISANCES FROM WORKS SCHEDULED UNDER THE ALKALI WORKS REGULATION ACT.

Only one breakdown at Spencer Works involving the complete discharge of iron oxide to atmosphere and affecting the area of the Borough occurred during the year. Fortunately this was of short duration and the fume arresting plant was fully effective again in two days.

The Deputy Chief Alkali Inspector visited Newport again in connection with the continuing nuisance from fume emitted from the furnaces at the Newport Smelting Company Works at Crindau. However, he indicated that the Ministry was still unable to take any further action in the matter because the firms were taking all practicable steps which could be required of them in the circumstances to minimise the nuisance.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The Tables set out below indicate the levels of pollution from smoke and sulphur dioxide in the different types of area in the Town, namely:-

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| Section 1 | Hartridge School
Low Density residential area - Post War Development. |
| Section 2 | Central Fire Station
Town Centre - subject to affect of high traffic density. |
| Section 3 | Alexandra School
High Density Residential Area - Old Terraced Houses. |

Comparison can also be made with previous year.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - VOLUMETRIC ANALYSIS.

Concentration of Sulphur Dioxide in Microgrammes per cubic metre

MONTH	HARTRIDGE SCHOOL				C.F.S.				ALEXANDRA SCHOOL			
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967
January	67	91	64	45	74	87	101	89	97	79	78	73
February	53	68	60	44	76	83	78	75	91	82	64	62
March	65	104	52	50	90	92	66	96	114	113	70	71
April	71	67	49	35	96	75	72	52	99	77	73	61
May	28	48	43	31	62	58	69	57	58	74	57	60
June	23	23	42	25	36	40	52	56	52	52	46	50
July	47	30	35	25	55	41	51	46	63	45	42	43
August	32	25	27	22	43	44	38	54	44	42	40	45
September	36	31	27	30	49	52	52	60	45	51	55	44
October	49	46	42	28	68	56	80	62	55	55	65	58
November	65	75	43	48	73	79	73	85	77	74	68	87
December	73	59	32	73	93	73	70	74	112	78	55	84

Concentration of Smoke in Microgrammes per cubic metre

MONTH	HARTRIDGE SCHOOL				C.F.S.				ALEXANDRA SCHOOL			
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967	1964	1965	1966	1967
January	54	36	58	42	142	99	99	67	222	143	85	115
February	53	47	32	26	142	144	80	48	150	175	101	71
March	33	34	27	18	75	87	52	25	133	109	68	31
April	19	25	30	25	47	85	42	46	71	61	48	33
May	18	12	37	15	33	49	27	33	35	55	32	33
June	19	9	18	9	50	35	24	32	70	32	18	21
July	16	6.0	12	9	37	45	15	24	25	35	21	18
August	20	12	13	11	41	33	22	29	31	23	24	20
September	28	18	24	13	44	36	47	42	52	58	42	37
October	67	33	28	18	69	76	54	40	52	93	54	41
November	50	31	34	43	108	92	56	83	110	94	126	74
December	88	43	32	37	130	71	37	73	202	66	78	124

NOISE ABATEMENT.

Complaints continued to be made by the residents in the area of the noise from amplified 'beat group music' at a Proprietary Club.

Noise level measurements were taken over a period. A statutory nuisance was established and the Health Committee authorised the service of a statutory notice requiring action to be taken to abate the nuisance. The owners of the club failed to comply with the requirements of the Notice and it was necessary to take legal proceedings. Following the making of a Nuisance Order by the Magistrates, the owners of the club agreed to take action to sound proof the premises.

Some of the other sources of noise which were the subject of complaint and investigation during the year were:-

Metal Planning Machine
Pneumatic Road Drills and Compressors
Scrap Metal Crushing equipment
Church Bells
Amplified Music from other clubs

In a number of complaints the co-operation of the offenders resulted in considerable improvement and in others solutions were still being sought.

A Noise Survey was carried out for the Borough Planning Officer in areas of the Borough proposed for future housing development.

A Traffic Noise assessment was made at the request of the Chief Education Officer in the vicinity of one of the Councils' Primary Schools. As a result all the windows in the school on the main road elevation were suitably double glazed to minimise the effect of the traffic noise on school work.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION WORK.

The following work was carried out during the year:-

	<i>General</i>	<i>Tuberculosis</i>	<i>Vermin</i>	<i>Total</i>
Premises treated	399	3	175	577
Rooms treated	1,039	13	558	1,610
Articles treated	2,320	65	2,228	4,613
Articles destroyed	4	-	-	4

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

Licences issued in 1965 to 22 Scrap Metal Dealers (including 6 itinerant collectors) operating in the Borough, in accordance with the procedure of this new Regulation, remained in force. One additional licence under this Act was issued during 1967.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises in the Borough where filling materials are manufactured and only one premises was using filling materials to make up new articles. Three samples were taken during the year and submitted for analysis.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

During the year 18 samples of Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs (4 Formal and 14 Informal) were taken from wholesale and retail premises and submitted for analysis. All proved to be in accordance with statutory statements and the registers and other records kept on the premises were found to comply with the Act.

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933.

61 Licences were issued to occupiers of premises selling Part II Poisons. (5 new Licences and 56 Renewals).

Periodical inspections were made to ensure that the provision of the Act were observed.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

6 Premises (including two market stalls) were licensed to keep pet animals, at the beginning of the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

176 visits were made to butchers, greengrocers, grocers, fishmongers, and other food premises to ensure the proper marking of imported meat, fresh apples, raw tomatoes, eggs in shell, dried eggs, currants, sultanas, raisins, oat products, honey, butter, dead poultry, bacon and ham.

Verbal warnings were given on a number of occasions to protect the consumer but no formal action proved necessary.

REGISTRATION OF HAIRDRESSERS.

The number of Hairdressers registered under Section 89 of the Newport Corporation Act, 1954 at the end of the year was:-

Ladies Hairdressers	122
Gentlemens Hairdressers	49

Periodical inspections were carried out to ensure that all these premises continued to satisfy the requirements of the Byelaws.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

By the end of the year, 1,250 premises remained on the Register and a total of 9,522 persons (3,461 males and 6,061 females) were employed in those premises, of these 2,669 were employed in offices and 6,853 in shops (including wholesale depots and warehouses, catering establishments, canteens and fuel storage depots).

Immediate attention was given to specific complaints from persons working on registered premises, although such complaints were few.

During the course of the year, 376 of the registered premises were the subject of general inspections and following those inspections it was necessary to serve 291 notices on owners and occupiers in respect of 602 various contraventions of the requirements of the Act and Regulations made thereunder.

The following table shows the total number of various individual contraventions included in the notices served.

<i>Section</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>No. of Contraventions</i>
4	Cleanliness	31
5	Overcrowding	1
6	(a) Temperature	19
	(b) Provision of thermometers	115
7	Ventilation	4
8	Lighting	6
9	Sanitary Conveniences	49
10	Washing Facilities	74
11	Drinking Water	7
12	Clothing Accommodation	15
13	Sitting Facilities - Shops	1
14	Sedentary Workers - Seats	1
15	Eating Facilities - Shops	2
16	Floors, Passages, Stairs	62
17	Fencing of dangerous machinery	1
24	First Aid Box	68
50	Abstract of Act - display of	146
		<u>602</u>

Although no legal proceedings were taken to enforce the provisions of the Act, they were authorised by the Health Committee in respect of three premises. Ultimately completion of the necessary work in each case however made the implementing of the authority unnecessary.

Twenty-four accidents were reported and investigated. None was fatal and in no case was it necessary to recommend prosecution of employers for failure to comply with the requirements of the Act.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Public Health Inspectors and other members of the staff for their valuable assistance and co-operation throughout the year.

R.G. COSLETT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE PUBLIC ANALYST

During the year under review (1967) eleven statutory instruments were published which affect the work of the Public Analyst. These were:-

- The Meat Pie & Sausage Roll Regulations
- The Canned Meat Product Regulations
- The Sausage & Other Meat Product Regulations
- The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations
- The Solvents in Food Regulations
- The Food (Control of Irradiation) Regulations
- The Carcinogenic Substances Regulations

The Labelling of Food Regulations
The Coffee & Coffee Product Regulations
The Ice Cream Regulations
The Margarine Regulations

The first three of these lay down minimum meat contents for various types of meat products and are to be welcomed, especially as in some cases they are long overdue.

The Artificial Sweeteners Regulations regulates the composition of sweetening tablets, and permits the use of cyclamates in food. Considerable controversy followed this, and if evidence suggests that cyclamates should not be permitted then this dispensation will be withdrawn. The reason for this is that a Therapeutics Committee recommended a ceiling consumption of 3 grains of cyclamates per day, and if a person consumes five cups of tea of coffee and sweetens them with two cyclamate tablets each, that 2.0 grains of cyclamate is consumed leaving only a small balance of 1 grain of the substance which may easily be exceeded by consumption of soft drinks or other food containing cyclamates.

The Labelling of Food Regulations are based on the principle that the purchaser has a right to a clear indication of what is being sold.

Legislation has been widened by the Toys (Safety) Regulation which declared a maximum of 11,000 parts per million of lead in paints on toys and this will be reduced to 5,500 parts per million of lead in October 1968, whilst additional limits will be placed on other toxic metals in toys. This limit, whilst high, is very necessary as it has been found that sucking and shewing of toys by children can give rise to lead poisoning, and there is medical evidence that mental retardation can follow.

Renewed attention has been paid to the presence of lead in drinking water and a European standard of 0.05 parts per million has been suggested.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

A total of 514 samples was received during the year, made up of 151 formal samples and 363 informal samples.

234 samples of Milk were taken, the average composition was satisfactory with the following results:-

3.74% FAT	12.69% TOTAL SOLIDS	8.95% SOLIDS NOT FAT
-----------	---------------------	----------------------

Four samples of Milk were also examined for the presence of antibiotics and none was found.

Six samples of Milk infringed either the Foods & Drugs Act or the Milk & Dairies Regulations, and appropriate action was taken. Summarized details are:-

- 1 Sample of Milk contained a playing card.
- 1 Sample of Milk contained a beetle.
- 1 Sample of Milk contained blood.
- 1 Sample of Milk contained animal hair and vegetable debris.
- 2 Samples of Milk contained algae and other foreign matter.

DAIRY PRODUCTS INCLUDING ICE CREAM, ICE LOLLIES, ETC.

50 samples of this class of product were received and two samples were adulterated being samples of yoghurt and butter which were mouldy.

MEAT & FISH PRODUCTS & PASTIES.

58 samples of canned meats, sausages etc. were examined and 17 samples were adulterated. The remaining 41 samples were genuine. Details of the unfit samples are as follows:-

- 5 samples of pie were mouldy.
- 2 samples of pie were decomposing.
- 2 samples of ox tongue pieces were found to contain metal screws.
- 1 sample of rissole contained a piece of cardboard.
- 1 sample of beef chipolata sausages was mouldy.
- 1 sample of pork pie contained pigs bristles and dyestuff.
- 1 sample of meat pasties was decomposing.
- 1 sample of corned beef was decomposing.
- 1 sample of corned beef showed metallic contamination.
- 1 sample of corned beef contained a piece of cloth.
- 1 sample of soup pieces was mouldy.

WINES & SPIRITS.

Twenty-five samples of beers, wines and spirits were examined and all were satisfactory, except one sample of British Sherry which had a green colour. The reason for this has not been fully resolved as the manufacturers claim that it is normal to add colouring matter to sherry, whilst Sherry Importers consider the only legitimate colour which may be used is caramel derived from the casks in which the sherry is stored.

SOFT DRINKS & FRUIT PREPARATIONS.

Twenty-four samples of tea, soft drinks etc. were submitted and 23 of these were found to be genuine. However, one sample of Hawaiian Crush was found to be 26% deficient in Vitamin C.

CEREAL PRODUCTS.

Six samples of semolina and similar products were taken and all were genuine.

FLOUR CONFECTIONERY.

Twenty-two samples were received and ten of these were adulterated, classified as follows:-

- 2 samples of cakes were mouldy.
- 2 samples of bread were mouldy.
- 1 sample of crumpet was mouldy.
- 1 sample of bread contained jute.
- 1 sample of breadroll contained string.
- 1 sample of breadroll contained tape.
- 1 sample of 'Twiglets' was heavily infested with insects.
- 1 sample of Jam Slice was mouldy.

JAMS, PRESERVES, TABLE JELLIES ETC.

Six samples were received and all conformed with the various necessary standards of purity.

SALAD CREAM, SPICES & VINEGARS.

Twenty samples of spices, condiments and other food additives were received and all were satisfactory.

FRUIT & VEGETABLES.

Twelve samples of fresh, dried and canned fruit and vegetables were received and all were satisfactory, except one sample of potatoes which had been cooked in rancid oil.

CONFECTIONERY SUNDRIES.

Thirteen samples of food colours, marzipan etc. were submitted and all were satisfactory.

DRUGS.

Eighteen samples of various drugs were taken and these conformed with compositional standards of the British Pharmacopoeia, but one sample received an adverse report as it contained beetles.

MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES.

Seven samples of tinned baby foods, cooking oil and other various products were received, and one sample of cooking oil was rancid.

SWEETS.

Ten samples of sweets were received and one was adulterated by insect infestation.

SOUPS.

Four varieties of soups were received and found satisfactory.

ADULTERATION.

The total adulterated samples have been dealt with under the various commodity headings, but the total number of samples found adulterated was 41 or 7.98%, which shows a fall compared with 1966.

PESTICIDES.

Included in the total food samples examined were three samples specially examined for pesticide residues as part of a scheme covering the whole Country in which your Authority is taking part. These samples showed satisfactory levels.

TOYS.

As mentioned in the opening paragraphs of this report the Toys (Safety) Regulations came into force and three samples were submitted under these Regulations, and found to be satisfactory.

FERTILISERS & FEEDING STUFFS ACT 1926.

During the year a total of 18 samples was submitted to me of which 8 were fertilisers and the other 10 were feeding stuffs. All samples were genuine.

WATER EXAMINATION.

Chemical and bacteriological examinations are regularly made on the sources of water supplied to the Borough, and a satisfactory standard of purity is maintained.

RADIOACTIVITY.

The monitoring scheme for testing the atmosphere, operated in association with other neighbouring Local Authorities, has continued, and the atmospheric radioactivity has been maintained at a satisfactory low level.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The results obtained from examination of deposit gauges are tabulated below and are all insoluble solids expressed as tons per square mile per month.

	<i>Monsanto N.E.</i>	<i>Monsanto S.W.</i>	<i>Hartridge Farm</i>
January	-	19.8	6.0
February	15.8	33.0	8.0
March	8.2	8.6	8.9
April	-	5.3	4.9
May	17.4	27.0	6.7
June	3.5	11.6	3.6
July	11.8	13.6	9.4
August	3.3	5.2	7.5
September	37.6	41.4	12.2
October	34.1	31.4	5.8
November	9.4	4.4	12.3
December	18.1	2.5	11.2

The September sample from the Monsanto Gauges was very high because of a red dust deposit. In addition some results have been lost by contamination of the gauge.

The results follow a pattern similar to those of previous years and whilst local pollution of an industrial nature does occur, the Borough is unaffected.

In conclusion, I would like the opportunity of thanking the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Public Health Inspector and their Staffs for valuable co-operation throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

G. V. JAMES

Public Analyst.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

To my staff I extend my sincere thanks for their efforts in the past. All members whether administrative, professional, technical or clerical have given excellent service often under difficulties caused by pressure of work and shortage of staff.

Also I wish to thank members of the Health Committee for the encouragement and support which they are ever ready to give.

I very much appreciate the co-operation received from Drs. R. Prosser and R.C. Evans, Consultant Paediatricians, Dr. R.D. Gray, Public Health Laboratory Service, and Dr. G.V. James, Public Analyst.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,,

Your obedient Servant,

W. B. CLARK.

Medical Officer of Health.

*Public Health Department,
Civic Centre,
Newport,
Mon.*

National Health Service Act 1946

LOCAL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR 1967

BIRTHS

A. BIRTHS

Actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 255 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the number as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area.

	Adjusted Live Births	Adjusted Stillbirths	Total Adjusted Births
1. Domiciliary	423	Nil	423
2. Institutional	1,752	28	1,780
3. Total	2,175	28	2,203

B. PREMATURE BIRTHS

Number of premature births (as adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area).

Weight at Birth	Premature live Births												Premature Stillbirths	
	Born in Hospital				Born at home or in a nursing home									
					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hosp-ital on or before the 28th day					
	Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			Born	
Within 24 hrs of Birth		In 1 & under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hrs of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	Within 24 hrs of birth		In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days	In hospital	At home or in a nursing home	
2lb.3oz. or less	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Over 2lb.3oz. up to and including 3lb.4oz.	7	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Over 3lb.4oz. up to and including 4lb.6oz.	28	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Over 4lb.6oz.up to and including 4lb.15oz.	35	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Over 4lb.15ozs. up to and including 5lb.8oz.	62	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Total	136	9	2	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-

CLINIC SERVICES

A. ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Number of women in attendance		Number of sessions held by				Total Number of sessions
For antenatal examination	For postnatal examination	Medical Officers	Midwives	G.P's employed on a sessional basis *	Hospital Medical Staff	
823	-	322	312	-	-	634

* Does not include sessions held by general practioners for their own patients.

B. ANTE-NATAL MOTHERCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLASSES

Number of women who attended during the year	Institutional booked	-
	Domiciliary booked	116
	Total	116
Total number of attendanced during the year	...	232

C. CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

Number of children who attended during the year			Number of sessions held by				Total number of sessions	Number of children referred elsewhere	// Number of children on "at risk" register at end of year
Born in 1967	Born in 1966	Born 1962 1965	Medical Officers	Health Visitors	* G.P's employed on a sessional basis	Hospital medical Staff			
2,127	1,938	1,662	604	679	-	-	1,283	52	1,110

* Does not include sessions held by general practioners for their own patients.

/ Includes only children referred for special treatment or advice after a medical examination.

// Includes premature infants, cardiac cases, congenital abnormalities, etc.

D. PREMISES

	Purpose built	Adapted	Occupied on a sessional basis	Total
Number of premises in use at end of year for services in A-C above	5	1	5	11

HEALTH VISITING, HOME NURSING AND HOME HELP

A. HEALTH VISITING

Cases visited by health visitors		Number of cases
1	Children born in 1967	2,051
2	Children born in 1966	2,230
3	Children born in 1962-65	8,658
4	Total number of children in lines 1-3	12,939
5	Persons aged 65 or over	818
6	Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	590
7	Mentally disordered persons	43
8	Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	-
9	Persons, excluding maternity cases discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	59
10	Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	51
11	Number of tuberculous households visited	12
12	Number of household visited on account of other infectious diseases	112
13	Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors	650

If a case is appropriate to more than one line it is included in all appropriate lines. In the case of tuberculous households or other infectious diseases, households only are counted.

No adult case was included unless some advice or service was given.

B. HOME NURSING

1	Total number of persons nursed during the year	2,194
2	Number of persons who were under 5 at first visit in 1967	198
3	Number of persons who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1967	985

C. HOME HELP SERVICE

	Home help to households for persons					
	Aged 65 or over on first visit during the year	Aged under 65 on first visit during the year				Total
		Chronic sick and tuberculous	Mentally disordered	Maternity	Others	
Number of cases	618	25	-	17	93	753

No case is counted more than once even if help ceased and recommenced during the year.

DAY NURSERIES, DAILY MINDERS AND REGISTERED NURSING HOMES

A. DAY NURSERIES

	Number at end of year	Number of approved places	Average daily attendance
Nurseries maintained by the Authority or by voluntary organisation under Sect. 22 of N.H.S. Act, 1946	-	-	-

B. DAILY MINDERS AND REGISTERED NURSERIES

	Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948		National Health Service Act, 1946 - Section 22	
	Premises registered at end of year		Daily minders registered at end of year	Daily minders receiving fees from the Authority at end of year
	Factory	Other Nurseries		
Number	-	3	3	-
Number of places and number of children minded at end of year	-	51	21	-

C. REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES UNDER SECTIONS 187 TO 194 OF PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 AND SECTIONS 240 TO 249 OF PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Homes first registered during the year	-	-	-	-
Homes whose registrations were withdrawn during the year	-	-	-	-

/continued

	Number of Homes	Number of beds provided		
		Maternity	Other	Total
Homes on Register at end of year	4	13	68	81

MOTHER AND BABY HOMES

A.

Name and address of home	Provided by
The Shelter, 43 York Place, Newport, Mon.	Monmouth Diocesan Council for Moral Welfare Work.

B.

	Number of cases admitted during year	Number of beds at end of year	Average duration of stay (days)
1 Ante-natal	-	-	-
2 Post-natal	-	-	-
3 Shelter	32	7	84
4 Total	32	7	84

5 Number of cots *1	6 Number of cases included above for which Authority accepted financial responsibility Nil
---------------------	---

* Only 1 Cot in use at any one time

C.

Information required if the home is a maternity home			
1 Number of deliveries during the year	(a)	Attended solely by midwife	-
	(b)	Doctor present at some time during labour	-
2 Number of	(a)	Labour beds	-
	(b)	Lying in beds	-
3 Number of cases of	(a)	Puerperal pyrexia	-
	(b)	Pemphigus neonatorum	-
	(c)	Ophthalmic neonatorum	-

/continued

Information required if the home is a maternity home	
4 Number of maternal deaths in the home	-
5 Number of stillbirths in the home	-
6 Number of infant deaths in the home	-
7 Number of cases for which the Authority accepted financial responsibility but which were sent to homes outside the area	10

DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

A. ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT.

Number of visits for treatment during year	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	327	94
Subsequent Visits	250	191
Total Visits	577	285
Number of additional courses of treatment other than the first course commenced during year	1	Nil
Treatment provided during the year - Number of fillings	226	22
Teeth filled	223	19
Teeth extracted	499	302
General anaesthetics given	297	32
Emergency visits by patients	5	Nil
Patients X-rayed	-	3
Patients treated by scaling and/or removal of stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	99	97
Teeth otherwise conserved	8	-
Teeth root filled	-	-
Inlays	-	-
Crowns	-	-
Number of courses of treatment completed during the year	173	13

R. PROSTHETICS

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First time)	15
Patients supplied with other dentures	10
Number of dentures supplied	35

C. ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by dental officers	Nil
--	-----

D. INSPECTIONS

	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of patients given first inspections during year	A. 475	D. 99
Number of patients in A and D above who required treatment	B. 373	E. 94
Number of patients in B and E above who were offered treatment	C. 371	F. 94

E. SESSIONS

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. equivalent complete half days) devoted to maternity and child welfare patients	
For treatment	92
For health education	-

MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF IN POST ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1967

A. MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF (excluding school health service)

		Total number in post	Whole-time equivalent of col.(1)			Immediate Vacancies (whole-time equivalent)
			M.O.H. and deputy	Clinical	Total	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Doctors	9	1.5	3.0	4.5	-
2	Dentists	5			.4	-

B. SALARIED MEDICAL STAFF ENGAGED ON MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK

Description of grade or post	Number employed	
	Whole-time	Part-time
1 Medical Officer of Health	-	1
2 Deputy Medical Officer of Health	-	1
3 Assistant Medical Officer of Health	-	7

NURSING STAFF AND HOME HELPS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1967

A. ALL NURSING STAFF (except students, pupils and nursery staff)

	Number of whole-time staff	Number of part-time staff	Whole-time equivalent of column(2)	Immediate vacancies (in whole-time equivalents)
1 Total staff	28	54	38.4	4.5
2 Administrative and supervisory	1	3	1.7	-
3 Group advisers	-	-	-	-
4 Health visitor tutors	-	-	-	-
5 Health visitors	-	33	23.2	-
6 Tuberculosis visitors solely on tuberculosis visiting	1	-	-	-
7 Home nurses	12	16	11.5	.5
8 Midwives	* 14	-	-	4
9 Other S.R.N.	-	-	-	-
10 Other S.E.N.	-	-	-	-
11 Auxiliary staff	-	5	2.0	-

* Includes 2 non-medical supervisors of midwives who are practising midwives.

B. SCHOOL NURSING

1	Number of staff included in Part A who also undertake school nursing duties	33
2	Total whole-time equivalent of school nursing undertaken by these staff	7.8

C. NURSERY STAFF (Whole-time equivalent) - excluding manual and domestic staff.

		Nursery super-visors	Matrons		Deputy Matrons		Wardens		Nursery Nurses		Students	Nursery Assistants	Others
			NNEB	Others*	NNEB	Others	NNEB	Others	NNEB	Others			
1	Staff in post	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Immediate vacancies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
* i.e. S.R.N., S.C.R.N., etc.										Total Staff		-	
										Total Vacancies		-	

D. HEALTH VISITORS AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITORS

1	Number of qualified staff engaged solely on tuberculosis visiting	(a)	Qualified health visitors	-
		(b)	Qualified tuberculosis visitors only	ONE
2	Number of health visitors and tuberculosis visitors acting under dispensation	(a)	Engaged solely on tuberculosis visiting	-
		(b)	Others	-

E. HOME NURSES

1	Number of S.R.Ns., R.S.C.Ns., and R.F.Ns., not employed solely on administrative and supervisory duties	(a)	Male	-
		(b)	Female	26
2	Number of state enrolled nurses			2
3	Number of nurses who have completed a course of district training			5
4	Number of student district nurses in training at end of year			-

F. SUPERVISORY STAFF

1	Is a chief or superintendent nursing officer employed for all nursing services	NO
2	Number of non-medical supervisors of midwives employed	2
3	Number of superintendent health visitors employed	1
4	Number of home nursing superintendents employed	1
5	If any staff are engaged on a combination of the above duties please specify:	-

G. HOME HELP

1	Number of home help organisers and assistant organisers	(a)	Whole-time	2
		(b)	Part-time	-
		(c)	Whole-time equivalent of (b)	-
2	Number of home helps	(a)	Whole-time	-
		(b)	Part-time	144
		(c)	Whole-time equivalent of (b)	79

B. CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (Circular 2866)

1	Qualifications of field worker if employed	-
2	If a field worker is not employed, what arrangements are made for this work to be undertaken?	Childrens Officer

MIDWIFERY STAFF RETURN AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1967

A. DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

	Domiciliary Midwives employed by	Administrative and Supervisory staff			Domiciliary midwives		
		Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time equivalent of (2)	Whole-time	Part-time	Whole-time equivalent of (5)
1	The Authority	-	2	1	14	-	-
2	Voluntary organisations acting as agents for the Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	H.M.C. or B.G.				-	-	-
4	Number of midwives approved as teachers included in the lines 1-3 above						11

Note: The combined figures of domiciliary midwives in lines 1, 2, and 3 (cols.4, 5, and 6) above should agree with the figures in Part A, line 8 on form L.H.S. 27/8.

Decimals not fractions should be used in Cols. (3) and (6)

B. OTHER MIDWIVES (not included in Part A)

1	Number of practising in the Authority's area (excluding those in N.H.S. hospitals)	6
---	--	---

C. PUPIL MIDWIVES

1	Number of pupils who have completed district training in the area during the 9 months ended 30th September, 1967 as part of a Part II midwifery course.	Wholly on the district	-
		Partly on the district	16
2	Number in training at 30th September, 1967	Wholly on the district	-
		Partly on the district	7

AMBULANCE STAFF RETURN

Ambulance Staff (all grades) in post on 30th September, 1967

	Number of whole-time staff	Part-time staff		Immediate vacancies (whole-time equivalent)
		Number	Whole-time equivalent	
1	Drivers	21	-	-
2	Attendants	-	-	-

/continued

	Number of whole-time staff	Part-time staff		Immediate vacancies (whole-time) equivalent
		Number	Whole-time equivalent	
3 Control room staff	4	-	-	-
4 Supervisory officers not included above	-	-	-	-
5 Administrative and clerical staff	-	4	.65	-
6 Workshop staff	-	-	-	-
7 Others	-	-	-	-
8 Total	25	4	.65	-

MISCELLANEOUS HEALTH SERVICE STAFF

TABLE 1. Staff in post on 30th September, 1967 and not included in other returns.

	Number of whole-time staff	Part-time staff	
		Number	Whole-time equivalent
1 Administrative and clerical staff	5	27	15.35
2 Manual and domestic staff	3	13	4.65
3 Other staff	-	2	.23
4 Total	8	42	20.23

STAFF IN TRAINING CENTRES FOR THE MENTALLY DISORDERED AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1967

	Qualifications (see note on next page)	Number of whole-time officers	Part-time officers		Vacancies (whole-time equivalent)
			Number	Whole-time equivalent	
1 Organisers (Superintendents)	(a)	1	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	1	-	-	-
	Total	2	-	-	-
2 Supervisors in charge of:- (i) centres for children only	(a)	-	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-

/continued

	Qualifications (see note on next page)	Number of whole-time officers	Part-time officers		Vacancies (whole-time equivalent)
			Number	Whole-time equivalent	
(ii) centres for adults only	(a)	-	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	1	-	-	-
(iii) centres for children and adults	(a)	1	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
	Total	2	-	-	-
3 Assistant Supervisors (not including attendants or domestic staff):-	(a)	1	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(i) working primarily with children	3	-	-	-
(ii) working primarily with adults	(a)	1	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	3	-	-	-
(iii) other than (i) or (ii) above	(a)	-	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
	Total	8	-	-	-
4 Trainee Assistant Supervisors:-					
	(i) working primarily with children	1	-	-	-
	(ii) working primarily with adults	-	-	-	-
	(iii) other than (i) or (ii) above	-	-	-	-
	Total	1	-	-	-

/continued

	Qualifications (see note below)	Number of whole-time officers	Part-time officers		Vacancies (whole-time equivalent)
			Number	Whole-time	
5 Home Teachers:-	(a)	-	-	-	-
(i) working primarily with children	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
(ii) working primarily with adults	(a)	-	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
(iii) other than (i) or (ii) above	(a)	-	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-	-

Qualifications:- (a)= Staff holding the Diploma of the Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped (or Diploma of the National Association for Mental Health.

(b)= Staff holding other qualifications.

(c)= Other staff in the grade.

MENTAL HEALTH SOCIAL WORKERS AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1967

TABLE 1. NUMBER OF STAFF IN POST

Grade	Qualification (see notes on next page)	Number of whole-time officers	Part-time officers	
			Number	Whole-time equivalent
1 Senior posts, including principal officers and others with supervisory or other special responsibilities	(a)	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-
	(d)	-	-	-
	(e)	-	-	-
	(f)	-	-	-
	(g)	-	-	-
	Total	-	-	-

/continued

Grade	Qualification (see notes below)	Number of whole-time officers	Part-time officers	
			Number	Whole-time equivalent
2 Other mental health social workers	(a)	-	-	-
	(b)	-	-	-
	(c)	-	-	-
	(d)	1	-	-
	(e)	2	-	-
	(f)	-	-	-
	(g)	2	-	-
	Total	5	-	-
3 Mental health welfare assistants		-	-	-
4 Trainee mental health social workers	(i) included at 2 above	-	-	-
	(ii) included at 3 above	-	-	-
	(iii) not included above	-	-	-

TABLE 2 - VACANCIES AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1967

			Whole-time equivalent
Vacancies in establishment	1 Senior posts		-
	2 Other mental health social workers		-
	3 Mental health welfare assistants		-
	4 Trainees		-
	5 Total		-

Details of Qualifications *

- (a) Qualified as P.S.W. by university specialist or Applied Social Studies course.
- (b) Qualified as M.S.W. by specialist or Applied Social Studies course
(including Institute of Medical Social Workers course).
- (c) Qualified as child care or probation officer or family case-worker by
university specialist or Applied Social Studies course.
- (d) Certificate in Social Work of the Council for Training in Social Work.
- (e) Basic qualification only, viz: university degree, diploma or certificate in
social science.
- (f) Declaration of Recognition of Experience of the Council for Training in
Social Work or Central Training Council in Child Care.
- (g) Other officers.

* Officers who qualify under more than one of the headings (a) to (d)
above should be shown against the most recently acquired qualification.

MENTAL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR 1967
NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1967

	Mentally ill				Elderly mentally infirm		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total			
	Under age 16		16 and over				Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over					
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
1 Total Number	2	4	251	516	1	2	-	-	3	-	4	1	97	94	39	25	95	102	1,236			
2 Attending training centre	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	22	14	18	23	96			
3 Awaiting entry to training centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
4 Receiving home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
5 Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
6 Resident in L.A.home/hostel	-	-	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3	4	43			
7 Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
8 Resident at L.A. expense by other homes/hostels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
9 Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private household	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
10 Attending day hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Receiving home visits and not included in lines 2-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
(b) others	2	4	245	485	1	2	-	-	3	-	4	1	90	89	13	9	74	75	1,007			
12 Number of children under age 16 attending training centres who have not been included in item 2 above because they do not come within the categories covered in columns (1) to (18)																				Male		10
																				Female		3
13 Number of persons included in item 6 above who reside in accommodation provided under the National Assistance Act, 1948																				Male		-
																				Female		-

**NUMBER OF PATIENTS AWAITING ENTRY TO HOSPITAL, ADMITTED FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL CARE
OR ADMITTED TO GUARDIANSHIP DURING 1967**

	Mentally ill				Elderly mental infirm		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		M	F	Under age 16		16 and over		M	F	Under age 16		16 and over		M	F	
	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F			M	F					
1 Number of persons in L.H.A. area in waiting list for admission to hospital at end of year (a) In urgent need of hospital care (b) Not in urgent need of hospital care (c) Total																			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	5
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	8
2 Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family) (a) To N.H.S. hospitals (b) To L.A. residential accommodation (c) Elsewhere (d) Total																			
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 (a) Admissions to guardianship during the year (b) Total number under guardianship at end of year	Guardian	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Total	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F				
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	L.H.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Total number under guardianship at end of year	L.H.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

NUMBER OF PERSONS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1967

	Mentally ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely subnormal				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) General practitioners	-	-	29	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	1	18	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	61
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	1	13	27	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	44
(d) Local education authorities	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3
(e) Police and courts	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12
(f) Other sources	-	-	21	47	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	73
(g) Total	-	2	84	145	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	4	-	-	-	-	243

**WORKSHOPS, OCCUPATIONAL CENTRES AND TRAINING CENTRES
AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1967**

TABLE 1. WORKSHOPS OR OCCUPATIONAL CENTRES FOR THE MENTALLY ILL

Number of premises and places provided	1	Premises	-
	2	Places	-

**TABLE 2. TRAINING CENTRE FOR THE SUBNORMAL OR SEVERELY SUBNORMAL
(including special units)**

	Age Group provided for	Number of Premises	Places	
			Junior	Adult
3	Under 16	-	-	-
4	16 and over	1	-	20
5	Junior and Adult	1	60	60
6	Total	2	Combined Nursery, Infants, Junior and Adult Training School 140	

**TABLE 3. SPECIAL UNITS (included in table 2 above) PROVIDING FOR THE SEVERELY
SUBNORMAL WITH GROSS PHYSICAL HANDICAPS OR GROSS BEHAVIOUR
DIFFICULTIES.**

1	Special Units within training centres	7	Premises	1
		8	Places	8
2	Self contained units independent of training centres	9	Premises	-
		10	Places	-

TABLE 4. PLACES MADE AVAILABLE TO OR BY OTHER AUTHORISIES OR ORGANISATIONS

	Type of authority of organisation	Places in workshops or occupational centres for the mentally ill	Places in training centres for the subnormal or severely subnormal		Places in special units for the severely subnormal
			Junior	Adult	
Places made available to other authorities or to hospitals (include in tables 1-3)	11 Local authority	-	1	-	-
	12 Hospital	-	-	-	-
	13 Total	-	1	-	-
Places made available to the authority by other authorities or organ- isations (do not include in tables 1-3)	14 Local authority	-	-	-	-
	15 Hospital	-	-	-	-
	16 Other organis- ations	-	-	-	-
	17 Total	-	-	-	-

TABLE 5. ADJUSTED FIGURES FOR PLACES

Net number of places available to the authority	Workshops or occupational centres		18	Line 2 + line 17 - line 13	-
	Training centres	Junior	19	Line 6 + line 17 - line 13	59
		Adult	20	Line 6 + line 17 - line 13	80
	Special Units		21	Lines 8 + 10 - 17 - line 13	-

Note:- Voluntary organisations. Centres run by voluntary organisations should not be included in tables 1, 2 or 3. Places made available to authorities should, however, be included in table 4, line 16.

HOMES, HOSTELS, SOCIAL CENTRES AND CLUBS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1967

TABLE 1. HOMES AND HOSTELS

Age group provided for		For the mentally ill		For the subnormal or severely subnormal		
		Number of premises	Number of places	Number of premises	Number of places	
					Junior	Adult
1	Under 16	-	-	1	8	-
2	16 and over	6	30	1	-	8
3	Junior and adult	-	-	-	-	-
4	Total	6	30	2	8	8
Homes and hostels for the elderly mentally infirm provided under the National Health Service Act, 1946						
					5	premises -
					6	places -
Homes and hostels included in line 4 which were specifically provided for the mentally disordered under the National Assistance Act, 1948						
					7	premises -
					8	places -

TABLE 2. PLACES IN HOMES/HOSTELS MADE AVAILABLE TO OR BY OTHER AUTHORITIES OR ORGANISATIONS

	Type of authority or organisation		For the mentally ill	For the elderly mentally infirm	For the subnormal or severely subnormal	
					Junior	Adult
Places made available to other authorities or to hospitals (include in table 1)	9	Local authority	-	-	-	-
	10	Hospital	-	-	-	-
	11	Total	-	-	-	-

/continued

	Type of authority or organisation		For the mentally ill	For the elderly mentally infirm	For the subnormal or severely subnormal	
					Junior	Adult
Places made available to the authority by other authorities or organisations. (Do not include in table 1)	12	Local authority	-	-	-	-
	13	Hospital	-	-	-	-
	14	Other organisations	-	-	-	-
	15	Total	-	-	-	-

TABLE 3. SOCIAL CENTRES AND CLUBS PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Category of person catered for		Number of centres or clubs			
		Junior	Adult	Mixed	Total
16	Mentally ill	-	-	} -	} -
17	Subnormal or severely subnormal	-	-		
18	Elderly mentally infirm	-	-		
19	Total	-	-	1	1

TABLE 4. ADJUSTED FIGURES FOR PLACES IN HOMES AND HOSTELS

Net number of places available to the authority	For the mentally ill		20	Line 4 + line 15 - line 11	30
	For the elderly mentally infirm		21	Line 6 + line 15 - line 11	-
	For the subnormal or severely subnormal	Junior	22	Line 4 + line 15 - line 11	8
		Adult	23	Line 4 + line 15 - line 11	8

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936. (section 187 to 194)
MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959. (section 15 (1))
RETURN OF MENTAL NURSING HOMES REGISTERED AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967

There were no Mental Nursing Homes registered within the authority's area as at 31st December, 1967.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936 (sections 187 to 194)
MENTAL HEALTH ACT 1959 (section 15 (1))
RETURN OF MENTAL NURSING HOMES AUTHORISED TO DETAIN PATIENTS

There are no Mental Nursing Homes authorised to detain patients within the authority's area.



